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JAMES FISK MURDERED

He is Deliberately Shot Down in the Grand Central Hotel.

Edward S. Stokes the Author of the Desperate Deed.

Fisk Twice Wounded and Reported as Dying.

His Ante-Mortem Statement Taken by the Coroner.

The Murderer Promptly Arrested on the Spot.

Exciting Scenes in and About the Hotel.

The startling intelligence that EDWARD S. STOKES had shot and mortally wounded JAMES FISK, Jr., flew like lightning through the City yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the unenviable notoriety of both persons imparting unusual agility to the seven-leagued boots of busy Rumor. For some time past the respectable dwellers in our City have been shocked and disgusted with the unavoidable publicity of their licentious amours; unavoidable, because they have been discussed in the Police and Law Courts. No sympathy with plaintiff or defendants was possible. It was a mere loathsome exhibition of depravity and cupidity such as, thank Heaven, does not often bring a blush to pure maiden faces or cause the ears of pruriency to tingle with its filthy rectals.

The sequel has come. The natural consequence of a vicious life has happened. A man lies dying—murdered; and his enemy—his murderer—is now discussing with himself the folly of his crime in a prison cell. And what of the wretched woman who has caused all this trouble? What a counterpart of her position is that of the unhappy woman whose evidence will, in a few days, cause a human being to swing on the gallows, for the murder of Mr. HALSTEAD, in Newark! It is a scene, dramatic yet real, horrible, but true, from which humanity turns and hides her eyes, and shudders at the remembrances of its contemplation. Here is a man who for years the world has called by the hardest and most opprobrious names, sent with scarcely a moment's warning to his endless doom, and by one who, to say the least of it, is no better than he should be. And why? Because a vicious state of society, an immunity in wrong-doing, a sort of licensed freedom in dealing with other men's money, (for which dishonesty is a charitable epithet,) has given opportunities to the unscrupulous. What a voluminous comment on this tragedy is the presence of WM. M. TWEED and other Tammany officials at the bedside of the dying man.

THE DETAILS.

The details of this tragedy, which in many of its features is unparalleled in the history of crime in the City, were gathered from the most authentic sources, and are given in the following narrative, without exaggeration or coloring. It was almost impossible to extract the simple truth from the numberless rumors which were flying in every direction about the City all of last evening, but by persistent effort the facts, as they will be developed by the judicial proceedings which must follow this deed of blood, have been elicited.

In another column will be found a report of the proceedings yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, in the long-continued libel suit of Mrs. MANSFIELD against Col. FISK. The plaintiff and EDWARD S. STOKES were both present in that Court-room from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Both were upon the witness-stand, and subjected to examination by the opposing counsel. By a strange coincidence, it happened that STOKES was interrogated as to whether he had ever threatened FISK in any way. He seemed somewhat embarrassed by the question, but finally said that he had never threatened him otherwise than with legal proceedings. During all the time he was in the Court-room STOKES was entirely self-possessed, with this one exception, and did not in any way betray the deadly purpose which he executed two hours after leaving the Court-room with Mrs. MANSFIELD. His whereabouts during those two hours are as yet the subject of rumor, but there is good authority for saying that about 3 o'clock he was seen in a coupé which was standing in front of the Grand Opera-house, at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, with the exception that he is known to have been at Delmonico's. The next that was seen of him, so far as is yet known, was at a few minutes before 4 o'clock, when he was walking carelessly up and down the main corridor of the Grand Central Hotel, on the parlor floor. This corridor is one story above the street, is parallel with Broadway, and at its northern end is reached by the ladies' staircase from the street. Passing and repassing the head of this staircase, STOKES glanced furtively down the stairs each time. His actions at the moment attracted little attention, as there was nothing striking or unnatural about them. Dressed with great elegance in clothing of a light color, a tall, well-formed, well-featured, imperturbable man, there was nothing in his appearance not in keeping with the place or to excite suspicion in a casual observer.

While STOKES thus loitered, watched and waited, at 4 o'clock Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., drove up in a carriage to the ladies' door. Stepping out of his carriage and walking briskly across the pavement, he passed through the outer door of the hotel. When he had done so, he spoke to JOHN T. REDMOND, the porter on duty at the door, asking him if Mrs. MOSS was in. REDMOND replied that she was not, but that he believed her daughter was in her grandmother's room. FISK then said, "Tell her I am here," but he started up the stairs before the porter. Up seven steps from the street there is a small landing. Reaching this, FISK happened to glance upward, and there saw the imperturbable, well-dressed man, whom he instantly recognized as EDWARD S. STOKES, standing at the head of the stairs. This man had his right arm resting on the standard at the head of the stairs, and FISK noticed that there was something in the right hand. Before the victim could see that this something was a pistol, without a word having been uttered by either of the men, STOKES, seeming to take deliberate aim, fired. FISK fell upon the landing, uttering the ample exclamation "Oh!" but immediately got upon his feet again; and as he did so, STOKES fired again. The first shot had taken effect in his abdomen; the second crushed through the fleshy part of the left arm, above the elbow. Then he staggered, turned, as if to take refuge in flight, and, partly sliding, reached the bottom of the stairs, where he fell.

After firing the second shot, STOKES paused for a single instant, as if to look upon his work; then turned and walked leisurely away. Reaching the door of the ladies' parlor, a few paces distant from the head of the stairs, he stepped inside, and threw his still smoking and black-muzzled Derringer pistol upon the sofa. He instantly stepped back into the corridor, and, walking more hurriedly, passed to and down the grand stairway, which leads up from the main hall and office of the hotel. Just as he gained the hall and was opposite the office, headed to the rear entrance, as if seeking to escape into Mercer-street, the alarm was raised that a man had been shot upstairs. Hearing this, STOKES started upon a run, and Mr. POWERS, the proprietor of the hotel, who was behind the desk of the office, cried out, "Stop that man." Just as he had reached the entrance to the barber-shop of the house, and when he was only a few steps distant from the door opening into Mercer-street, STOKES slipped and fell. Before he could regain his feet he was seized by some of the men attached to the hotel, who were in pursuit of him, and was led back to the porter's bench at the foot of the grand stairway, where he was compelled to sit down, and where he was carefully guarded by his captors until the arrival of the Police.

THE WOUNDED MAN.

All this had occupied but a moment of time, and meantime the wounded man had again staggered to his feet at the bottom of the stairs, and, assisted by REDMOND and others, had managed to ascend the stairs, and was taken into room No. 215, just at the head of the stairs, and was laid upon a bed. Covered with the blood which gushed from his shattered arm, the attendants, who knew only of this comparatively trivial hurt, but were startled by the sight of blood, rushed off for assistance. In a moment the room was crowded, but among the first comers were Drs. FISHER and TREFLER, both of whom live in the hotel. They immediately cleared the room and proceeded to examine the wounded man. Col. FISK was entirely calm and rational, did not complain of pain, and gave a concise but perfectly clear account of how the wounds had been received. The injury to the arm was found to be merely a flesh wound, but the first shot had taken a more deadly course. They saw its orifice five inches above the umbilicus and two inches to the right of the median line. From its appearance, they were of opinion that it was mortal. Prof. JAMES R. WOOD and Dr. JAMES WHITE were sent for and arrived in a few minutes. As soon as they reached the room Dr. WOOD proceeded to probe the wound. The bullet was found to have taken a course inward, downward and to the left, penetrating the walls of the abdomen. Although the wound was probed to the depth of five inches, the bullet was not found, and its location is yet undetermined. The physicians all agreed that the abdominal wound was of a most serious character, and that the condition of Col. FISK was most critical. Its result would, however, be a question of some hours, and as after a time the sufferer seemed to rally greatly, hopes were entertained that he might ultimately recover.

IN THE POLICE STATION.

While a full knowledge of what had been done was being learned upstairs STOKES had been handed over to the Police, and, followed by an immense crowd, had been taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, a few rods away in Mercer-street, in charge of Capt. BYRNES. On arriving at the house he was arraigned before the desk. Capt. BYRNES, stepping to his place behind it, said: "I am about to ask you some questions, and you can answer them or not, as you please." STOKES answered instantly, firmly, and in a natural voice: "I must tell you at once that I will answer nothing." Capt. BYRNES said: "Will you give me your name?" To which STOKES said: "Certainly: my name is EDWARD S. STOKES. I will give you that, but nothing more." He was then, by order of Capt. BYRNES, taken back and locked up in an ordinary cell, where he was soon afterward visited by his counsel, Hon. JOHN MCKEON.

As soon as STOKES was secured at the Police Station, Capt. BYRNES, having been informed by the attending Surgeons that Mr. FISK was in a dying condition, at once dispatched an officer to summon Coroner YOUNG to attend for the purpose of taking the ante-mortem statement of the wounded Colonel. Coroner YOUNG was soon in attendance, and after being closeted for some time with Capt. BYRNES in his private office, proceeded to the hotel, and, accompanied by Capt. BYRNES, was shown into the room where FISK was lying. Dr. E. T. T. MARSH, Deputy Coroner, was also soon in attendance. A jury, consisting of Isaac W. England, of No. 141 East Thirty-sixth-street; Charles F. Moore, of No. 143 West Twentieth-street; William O. Chapin, of No. 273 Eighth-avenue; John L. Hall, of No. 178 Jay-street, Brooklyn; Edward C. Moss, of Grand Central Hotel, and Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, of No. 41 West Ninth-street, was impaneled in due form, and the solemn act of obtaining the deposition of a man suddenly stricken down by the hands of an assassin, and brought to the verge of the grave, was then proceeded with. At this time there were gathered at the bedside of the dying man the jury mentioned above, while in the outer room could be discerned "Boss" TWEED, JAY GOULD, and other Erie magnates in close consultation. At the bedside stood Prof. JAMES R. WOOD and Dr. FISHER, closely examining the features of their patient, while at the foot of the bed loomed up the tall and sombre figure of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the eminent counsel retained by FISK in the Erie suits. Seated at a table, which had been drawn up near to the bed, were Coroner YOUNG and Dr. MARSH. The patient was lying on the bed extended on his back; his left arm, through the fleshy part of which a bullet had passed, was lying outside the covers and propped up on a pillow.

A DYING MAN'S STORY.

All the preparations being in readiness, Coroner YOUNG arose and asked Mr. FISK if he was ready to make his statement. The patient answered in the affirmative. Coroner YOUNG then proceeded with the usual questions as follows:

Q.—What is your name?

A.—JAMES FISK, Jr.

Q.—Where do you live?

A.—No. 313 West Twenty-third-street.

Q.—Do you believe that you are are about to die from the injuries you have received?

A.—I feel that I am in a very critical condition.

Q.—Have you any hopes of recovery?

A.—I hope so.

Q.—Are you willing to make a true statement of the manner in which you received the injuries?

A.—I am.

FISK was thereupon sworn, and made the following statement:

This afternoon at about 4 o'clock I rode up to the Grand Central Hotel. I entered by the private entrance, and when I entered the first door I met the boy of whom I inquired if Mrs. Moss was in. He told me that Mrs. Moss and her youngest daughter had gone out, but he thought the other daughter was in her grandmother's room. I asked him to go up and tell the daughter that I was there. I came through the other door, and was going upstairs, and had gone up about two steps, and on looking up I saw EDWARD S. STOKES at the head of the stairs. As soon as I saw him I noticed that he had something in his hand, and a second after I saw the flash, heard the report, and felt the ball enter my abdomen on the right side. A second after I heard another shot, and the bullet entered my left arm. When I received the first shot I staggered and ran toward the door, but noticing a crowd gathering in front, I ran back on the stairs again. I was then brought upstairs in the hotel. I saw nothing more of STOKES until he was brought before me by an officer for identification. I fully identified EDWARD S. STOKES as the person who shot me. JAMES FISK, JR.

After FISK had appended his signature to the statement he became very faint, and the attending surgeons were obliged to give him stimulants.

The jury having heard the deposition of Mr. FISK, rendered a verdict:

"That JAMES FISK, Jr., came to his injuries by pistol-shot wounds, at the hands of EDWARD S. STOKES, at the Grand Central Hotel, Jan. 6, 1872."

THE CURIOUS CROWD.

While this proceeding was being had in the room of the wounded Colonel, quite a crowd of celebrities had gathered in the adjoining corridor, anxiously awaiting the result. Among these gentlemen were noticed Mr. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director of the Narragansett Steamship Company; Mr. WHITE, Treasurer of the Erie Railway; Mr. D. D. FIELD, Jr.; Coroner HERRMAN, who had been summoned by the friends of Mr. FISK, but did not arrive until Coroner YOUNG had taken charge of the case, and a number of the guests of the house, attracted thither by curiosity.

The ante-mortem deposition being concluded, and the jurors having signed the official blank, Coroner YOUNG proceeded to the Station-house, where he again took possession of the Captain's room, from which the reporters were carefully excluded. What occurred in this room is not known, but several witnesses were present, including REDMOND, the young man who was at the door of the ladies' entrance when Mr. FISK entered the hotel. Whether these witnesses were examined or not could not be ascertained, although Coroner YOUNG informed the TIMES reporter that he had not officially taken any statements from these persons.

THE MURDERER.

After some time had been spent in these Star Chamber proceedings, Sergt. CARPENTER was sent to bring STOKES up from the cell in which he had been confined since his arrest. A buzz of excitement announced the approach of STOKES, and all eyes were riveted on the prisoner as he marched behind the Sergeant through two files of reporters who filled the main office of the Station-house. STOKES sustained the trying ordeal well. He walked firmly and quickly behind his escort, his eyes downcast, as though anxious to avoid rather than to attract observation. STOKES is a tall, well-built man, about thirty years of age, with a remarkably pleasant countenance. He looked and acted like a well-bred man, and was fashionably attired. His apparel consisted of an overcoat, light in color but heavy in texture, a dark walking-coat and vest, light pantaloons, and high silk hat. His hands were covered with light kid gloves, and he carried a slight, natty cane, which completed his outfit. Nonchalantly, but without any bravado, he stepped into the Captain's room, and was presented to Coroner YOUNG. The latter official informed him that he had taken the ante-mortem deposition of his victim, and, as required by law, desired to ask him certain questions, but he was at liberty to answer or not. STOKES promptly replied, "I have been advised by my counsel not to answer any questions or make any statement in regard to this affair, and I must, therefore, refuse to answer. The Coroner thereupon made out a commitment for STOKES and placed it in the hands of Capt. BYRNES. STOKES was then escorted back to his cell.

Subsequently, despite the fact that Superintendent KELSO had directed Capt. BYRNES not to allow the members of the Press to interview the prisoner, the reporter of the TIMES was accorded the privilege of visiting Mr. STOKES in the cell in which he had been locked up. The prisoner was found leaning against the bars of his cage, conversing with Coroner YOUNG. After an ordinary introduction, the reporter asked Mr. STOKES if he desired to make any statement for publication in relation to the shooting of Mr. FISK.

The prisoner promptly replied: "By the advice of counsel I decline to make any statement at present. Mr. MCKEON, who is my counsel, has so advised me, and of course I shall abide by his advice. I have already refused to make a statement to the Coroner." Our reporter then bade Mr. STOKES "good night," and withdrew. The prisoner will be taken to the Tombs this morning, to await there the death or recovery of his victim.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

At the Grand Central Hotel, late into the night, the halls and corridors were alive with excitement. Policemen were stationed in the hall leading to the room where the wounded man had been carried, and also on the staircases to prevent the crowd from rushing up stairs to gratify their curiosity. The news spread rapidly through the streets and soon became a topic of conversation in barrooms and other places of public resort. Many who heard it thought at first that it was a joke, and could scarcely be made to believe it. Meanwhile the Grand Central Hotel began to fill with an excited throng. Knots of people gathered together in the hall and bar-room, and discussed the startling event. Anybody who had anything to tell about the shooting soon found a large audience who pressed around him with attentive ears. Mr. POWERS, the proprietor of the hotel, and his clerks, were followed around everywhere by those anxious to hear what they had to say about the assassination. Very good naturedly they repeated over and over again what facts they had to narrate.

Mr. FISK's friends, hearing of his shooting, hurried to the hotel on foot and in carriages, and soon a large number of Erie Railroad employes and others interested in Mr. FISK's fortunes were present. The feeling among these was one of strong indignation. Said one, pouring out a volley of oaths, "Let's us to go the Station-house, and take STOKES and hang him." It seemed to want but little urging to make these men follow the lead of the speaker. Considerable sympathy was manifested even by those who would have been glad to have FISK punished by legal measures. While the crowd in the office kept increasing during the night, the floor above was kept clear of all except guests of the hotel or those who had business there.

Mr. WM. M. TWEED visited the wounded man, and staid by his side for nearly an hour. Mr. JAY GOULD, Col. FELLOWES, Mr. HEPBURN, and his counsel, Messrs. CHARLES S. SPENCER and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, were also among those who called.

Mr. SPENCER relates a story that STOKES, with Col. FELLOWES and several others, were dining at Delmonico's yesterday, after the trial, and that during the repast Judge BARNARD came in and said in STOKES' hearing that the Grand Jury of Oyer and Terminer had found an indictment against him. STOKES soon after left, and was not heard of again until the shooting took place.

Mr. JUDSON JARVIS, Order-of-Arrest Sheriff, was met in the hotel office. He also told the reporter that he had received information at his office before leaving that the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury had found an indictment several days ago against STOKES for blackmailing in the Fisk-Mansfield matter. Mr. JARVIS said that he could not vouch for the authority of the information. It came to him second hand.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

At 11 o'clock last night, a consultation was held at FISK's bedside between Drs. CARNOCHAN, WOOD, SAYER and WHITE. It was determined that no further exploration of the wound should be made until 9 o'clock this morning, when the surgeons will again meet for consultation. The condition of the patient is reassuring, and some slight hopes of recovery are entertained. At 2 o'clock this morning Mr. FISK was sleeping soundly, and it is hoped that he will pass a quiet night, as he has been placed under the influence of hydrate of chloral.

MR. FISK MAKES HIS WILL.

Shortly before midnight Mr. FISK sent for Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, one of his lawyers, and executed his will, in presence of Dr. FISHER, and three other witnesses. He provided liberally for his wife, who had been telegraphed for, and will be here to-day. The condition of Mr. FISK was unchanged up to that time, and he was calmly sleeping at 3 A. M.

THE WITNESSES.

The following witnesses have been secured by the Police:

THOMAS HART, Grand Central Hotel; BENJ. ALLEN, of No. 12 Fourth-avenue, driver of the hotel stage; JOHN T. REDMOND, the youth who opened the door for Mr. FISK, and PATRICK MCDONNELL.

The Origin of the Difficulty Between Fisk and Stokes.

Numerous speculations prevailed as to the cause of STOKES' rash act, but the one which seemed the most probable, and was the best believed, attributed the occurrence to a feeling of long and bitter hatred held by STOKES toward his rival because of the latter's constant triumphs over him in the courts and in business transactions. This feeling grew more intense after each successive defeat, and finally reached its culminating point in consequence of Judge Brady's adverse decision on Friday concerning the publication of FISK's love letters, the severe and humiliating cross-examination which Mrs. MANSFIELD and himself were subjected to yesterday, and his rumored indictment by the Grand Jury for black-mail on FISK's complaint, all three of which events followed each other in rapid order. Persons of his acquaintance supposed that he must have heard of the bench-warrant for his arrest while at Yorkville Police Court, and that he left that place infuriated with the prospect of being put into Jail a second time through his adversary's influence, and determined to avenge his real or fancied wrongs in a summary manner. Those who best knew the relations between FISK and STOKES state that the fatal feud first arose from jealousy on the part of the former, who looked with disfavor on the affectionate manner in which the celebrated Mrs. HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD treated STOKES. The trouble deepened with the refusal of Mrs. MANSFIELD to renounce him or prohibit him from entering her house. In retaliation for the slight put on him, FISK proceeded to rescind certain verbal contracts for large amounts which STOKES held with the Erie Railway. After this had been accomplished STOKES was asked to sell out the share which he held in an oil refinery at Greenpoint, or buy out the other owners. He accepted the latter alternative, and an agreement upon price was fixed between him and FISK, but the other stockholders would not agree to the arrangement, and so it fell through. Subsequently STOKES sent a note to FISK requesting a meeting at DELMONICO's that they might reconcile the differences existing between them. FISK responded to the appointment, and on reaching DELMONICO's remarked to STOKES, "I thought I could cut nearer a man's heart than any one in New-York, but you go plump through it." STOKES proposed to let Mrs. MANSFIELD act as arbitrator of their differences, and FISK assented to the proposal. A conference afterward took place between STOKES, FISK and Mrs. MANSFIELD, but it did not result in any change in the situation of affairs. The next development in the fight between the two men was the arrest and imprisonment of STOKES on a charge of embezzlement. This happened about a year ago, and caused a good deal of talk at the time.

Mrs. Mansfield Informed of the Shooting by a Reporter—She Discredits the Story.

About 7 o'clock last evening a reporter called on Mrs. HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD, at her residence, No. 359 West Twenty-third-street. Ringing the bell, a servant came to the door, and in answer to the inquiry "if Mrs. MANSFIELD was in?" the servant said she would see, and invited the reporter to step inside the doorway. The servant repaired to the basement, and instead of returning, Mrs. WILLIAMS, the cousin of Mrs. MANSFIELD, made her appearance, and informed the reporter that Mrs. MANSFIELD was quite ill and unable to see any person. The reporter in the course of the conversation alluded to the shooting of FISK by STOKES a few hours previous.

"What!" says Mrs. WILLIAMS in great surprise, "FISK shot by STOKES?"

"Yes, have you not heard of the shooting?" answered the reporter.

"No, it can't be possible; it must be a false report; I cannot believe it," said Mrs. WILLIAMS.

"But it is so, Madame, I can assure you. I have just this moment came from the Grand Central Hotel where FISK is now lying in a very dangerous condition. And STOKES immediately after the shooting was arrested and conveyed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house in Mercer-street, where I tried to obtain an interview with him, but the Police would allow no person to converse with him. Yes, it is all a reality. I am astonished that you have not had this intelligence of the unfortunate affair conveyed to you, and that I should be the first to break the news of the sad occurrence, when it is so current upon the streets," continued the reporter.

Mrs. WILLIAMS was completely dumbfounded, and refused to credit the story at first. She stood for a moment in deep thought, and was aroused from her mental aberration by the reporter, who requested her at once to hasten to Mrs. MANSFIELD and inform her of the shooting, and obtain from her what she thought of the occurrence.

She ran up to the chamber of Mrs. MANSFIELD, and hurriedly related to her the fact that FISK had been shot by STOKES. Mrs. MANSFIELD came to the bottom of the stairs, and requested the reporter to give her the truthful version of the whole occurrence. The reporter did as requested, and she said that she could not realize that STOKES had shot FISK, as she had never heard him threaten or say an unkind word of FISK. Not even when STOKES had been informed that FISK intended to do him harm; he would always laugh it off. Mrs. MANSFIELD showed no outward signs of sorrow for STOKES in his unpleasant predicament, but it was evident that she keenly regretted the sorrowful termination of the old feud. She said that she was afflicted with a sick headache, and sat down upon the stairs, and rested her head upon her hands, as if in great pain.

In answer to the inquiry "when she last seen STOKES," she stated that she had left him about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, having parted with him at BIXBY's Court, in Fifty-ninth-street, where he had been with her to testify in the suit pending between her and FISK. He left in her carriage in company with JOHN MCKEON, her counsel, and Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS; herself and Mrs. WILLIAMS taking Mr. FELLOWS' counsel, and returning home and feeling quite unwell, she repaired to her room and remained there until disturbed by the reporter. She said that she could not conceive why STOKES had committed the act, if he had done so, which she was reluctant to believe, and that he must have been insane or laboring under some aberration of the mind. She expressed no sorrow for FISK, but wished the reporter to understand that she was in no wise connected with the affair. She said that she had only her own reputation, and to obtain money which rightfully belonged to her, and that was all her anxiety in the suits commenced against FISK. The reporter then withdrew.

Sketch of James Fisk, Jr.

JAMES FISK, Jr., was born in Bennington, Vt., in the year 1822, and is the son of a Vermont peddler, who, in his time, possessed considerable local fame. Young FISK, at the age of seventeen, entered the employ of the celebrated wild beast tamer, VAN AMBURGH, and traveled with the show as a tent-man. He subsequently rose to the position of assistant doorkeeper, and during eight years accompanied VAN AMBURGH throughout the United States, the Canadas and Europe. At the age of twenty-five he abandoned the show business and took up that of peddling. In time he manifested so much enterprise that he was enabled to purchase a four-horse team, with elaborate outfit. He was always well dressed, employed a clerk, and made considerable noise in his travels. All through Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut FISK became well known, and his custom grew so large and valuable that the Boston firm of JORDAN, MARSH & Co. took him into partnership. FISK proved too smart for the house, and they became so dissatisfied with their partner that at the end of two years they got rid of him by paying him the handsome sum of $64,000. This was in 1863, and FISK hearing that the Stonington line of steamers was for sale, he came to New-York, ingratiated himself with the proprietor, Mr. DANIEL DREW, and secured the negotiation of the sale. This transaction proved successful for both DREW and FISK, and led to the appearance of the latter in Wall-street. He at once threw himself into the vortex of speculation, and was so unfortunate that in less than two years he was almost as poor as when he left VAN AMBURGH. With the assistance of Mr. DREW he established in 1865 the firm of FISK, BELDON & CO., to do brokerage business. In 1867 DREW withdrew his patronage from the firm, and the same Fall Mr. ELDRIDGE, President of the Erie Railway, assisted by Mr. MARSTON, one of the Directors, contrived in their struggle with Mr. DREW to place both FISK and JAY GOULD in the Board. In February, 1868, the famous over-issue of Erie stock was completed, by which capital of the road was nominally increased from $19,000,000 to $24,000,000. This operation led FISK and GOULD to imagine that they could secure colossal fortunes by operations in the stock. Commodore VANDERBILT held $10,000,000 of the stock, and they persuaded the Board to purchase $5,000,000 of VANDERBILT's stock at 70 per cent., at the same time making a private arrangement with the Commodore to have the care of the remaining $5,000,000 for six months, they paying him $1,000,000 cash for the privilege. FISK and GOULD then sold the $10,000,000 "short," and so manœuvred that the stock fell from 72½ to 35. They then "watered" the company's stock from $24,000,000 to $57,000,000, and purchased VANDERBILT's stock with the proceeds of sales at forty per cent. FISK is believed to have cleared, by this transaction, over $1,125,000. In July, 1868, the brokerage firm of FISK, BELDEN & CO. was dissolved, and the two conspirators at once set about securing control of the Erie Road. To effect this, FISK and GOULD prosecuted Mr. ELDRIDGE, the President, for fraudulently using $600,000 of the Company's money to secure the passage of the bill which had enabled them to increase the stock. ELDRIDGE resigned at last, and JAY GOULD became President. About the same time FISK purchased FIKE's Opera House for $32?,000 in the name of the Erie Company, but they, not liking the bargain, he assumed the purchase, reimbursing the company with some of his watered stock. Subsequently the company leased the upper part of the building at an enormous rent, and FISK also dabbled in other property, among which is the Fifth-avenue Theatre and Central Park Garden, his old experiences as a showman making him hanker after places of amusement. The private life of FISK has so often been the subject of public comment that it is unnecessary to allude to it in this brief outline of his career. His shameless use of power in collusion with corrupt Judges, led him into difficulty at last, and the tragedy already narrated in these columns would seem to have set the seal to his checkered and by no means exemplary life.

The Grand Opera-House—No Concert This Evening.

Mr. H. S. JACKSON, manager, has issued a notice that there will be no concert at the Grand Opera-house this (Sunday) evening, owing to the critical condition of Col. JAMES FISK, Jr.; and that the money will be refunded on Monday for tickets sold.

THE MANSFIELD SUIT.

Cross-Examination of Miss Mansfield—Spicy Developments—Testimony of Miss Williams and Mr. Edward S. Stokes.

The examination in the case of HELEN JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD vs. JAMES FISK, Jr., on a charge of libel, was resumed yesterday morning, before Justice BIXBY, in the Yorkville Police Court. Owing to the publication of a report that the prosecution had been compromised, very few were aware of the continuance of the proceedings, and the court was comparatively empty during the inquiry. Mrs. MANSFIELD, accompanied by Mrs. WILLIAMS, was early in attendance, but FISK did not put in an appearance during the day. There was hardly an incident during the investigation of a sensational or exciting character, save where, in a solitary instance, Mrs. MANSFIELD, under the severe cross-examination of Ex-Judge BEACH, burst into tears and sought refuge in silence from an exposure of her general conduct. Shortly after 10 o'clock, Justice BIXBY took his seat on the bench. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS and Mr. MCKEON, and Messrs. BEACH, SPENCER and MORGAN represented the defendant.

Mrs. MANSFIELD'S cross-examination was resumed. She testified that she commenced the present proceedings about the time Col. FISK commenced to persecute her; the persecution consisted of buying off her servants from her employ, and using them as instruments to annoy and worry her; it was commenced about the time KING was withdrawn from her service, and seduced into that of FISK; had no personal knowledge of the fact, and made the affidavit on information and belief; the letter written to Mr. PETER B. SWEENEY was addressed by her counsel, Mr. COURTNEY, with her signature; saw a stenographer taking notes in her house on one occasion, but could not tell if he was there more frequently.

Mr. MCKEON objected to this line of cross-examination, and it was excluded.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Miss ANNIE WOODS? A.—Yes; I formed her acquaintance about six years ago in Washington; I never saw her at the house of a person named BELLA LANE in No. 19 Brevoort-place; I have been in that address, but did not see her there; I only saw her once in New-York.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with her in relation to Mr. FISK? A.—No.

Q.—Did you there ask Miss WOODS to introduce you to Mr. FISK after she had given you a description of him and of his character? A.—Never; I met him accidentally at her house.

Q.—Do you recollect on that occasion as that in No. 19 Brevoort-place, pointing to your dress, and saying in substance that was the best you had in the world, and you had not money enough to pay your week's rent? A.—I don't remember anything of the kind.

Q.—Did you say to her that you wanted to know him, as you had no way of earning your living? A.—Never; I did not ask Miss WOOD to introduce me to FISK; she did not make an appointment with me at 342 house in Thirty-fourth-street for the next day for the purpose of introducing me.

Q.—Did she tell you that FISK and GENERAL BUTLER, the gentlemen who is now, I believe, Minister to Egypt, were coming there? A.—No; I have no recollection of anything of the kind; I never said to Miss WOOD, before or after my introduction to FISK, that I was poor and needy, because I was not in such a condition; I did not meet Miss WOOD at the house of Miss BISHOP, on Lexington-avenue, where I was boarding.

Q.—Did you tell Miss WOOD at Miss BISHOP'S house that Mr. FISK had taken a fancy to you, but that he had not done much for you yet? A.—I never told her so; I did not meet her at the American Club, or the American Club-house, where I had furnished rooms.

Q.—Either at the American Club House or the American Club did you show Miss WOOD some costly diamonds and elegant dresses which you said were given you by FISK? A.—No.

Mr. MCKEON interposed an objection. These memoranda, he said, were supplied by a person with a wicked heart, and were designed to insult the witness.

Mr. BEACH—I am not able to judge of the character and heart of the gentleman who furnished me these questions; but I may be permitted to say they don't come from Mr. FISK.

Mr. MCKEON—I suppose they come from some one who is ready to do his dirty work. The question was excluded.

Q.—Did you say "there, ANNIE, look at these compared with my stock when I got acquainted with FISK; then I had nothing in the world but that black and white silk dress, and no money in my purse and owing some rent?" Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Did Miss WOOD reply to that "You have been with him long enough to have got more than if you were smart;" and did you answer you did not mean to beat him too fast? Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Did Miss WOOD ask you upon that occasion if you esteemed or loved Mr. FISK, and did you reply to it: "No, I don't love him, only his money. He is not the style of man I like. I will get all the money I can out of him and then he may go?" Objected to and excluded.

Mr. MCKEON said this was all intended for a newspaper sensation, and had no connection with the alleged libel.

WITNESS—I have never shown a disposition to blackmail him.

Q.—Do you know NELLY PRENT? A.—Yes, I did; I sent for her to my house in Twenty-third-street; she might have been there when Mr. STOKES was present.

Q.—Do you recollect that you three were talking upon any occasion when you had a conversation in regard to making money out of FISK? A.—Never; and none of the parties thereon named had any such conversations.

Cross-examined by Mr. BEACH: I was married on the 3d of March, 1864, in Boston; for the last two years I have resided with Miss MANSFIELD; I have met Mr. STOKES at the house, but I cannot exactly remember when I first met him; three or as near as I can recollect it was about two years ago; he comes to the house once in a while, and is not a frequent visitor; he comes there perhaps three or four times a week for about a year and a half; he took dinner there once in a while, but I cannot remember how often; it might be three or four times in the month, but not oftener to my remembrance; I sat at the table with them uniformly when he was there; I do not remember any one else being with us; we were waited upon by the colored boy KING; he entered the employment of Miss MANSFIELD in October, 1869, and since then he generally attended at meals.

Q.—You said to Mr. MCKEON that no part of the conversations alluded to in the affidavit of KING took place? A.—Yes, Sir; there was never any conversation between the three of us in regard to obtaining money from FISK; at meals I don't remember any allusion being made to FISK, or to the difficulties which existed between himself and Miss MANSFIELD or Mr. STOKES; they were never alluded to in my presence; I understand the comprehensiveness of the question; my cousin was never in the habit of talking on such matters before strangers.

EDWARD S. STOKES testified: I reside at the Hoffman House, and am acquainted with Miss MANSFIELD and Miss WILLIAMS; I knew RICHARD E. KING who was in the employment of Miss MANSFIELD.

(Mr. MCKEON read KING's affidavit to the witness.)

Q.—Did any such conversation alluded to here take place? A.—Never in any shape or form; the statement is wholly untrue in every particular.

Cross-examined by Mr. BEACH—I am thirty years of age, and have resided at the Hoffman House since last July; I am married and have a family; I first formed the acquaintance of Miss MANSFIELD in Philadelphia some three years ago; I was there on business and met her accidentally; I had a friend with me at the time, but I had rather not answer his name; first visited Miss MANSFIELD at her house in this City when Mr. FISK took me there to dine; I don't remember the date, but I think it was about two years ago; she then resided in the house she now occupies; I have called on her, but how frequently I cannot say; I cannot form a correct idea how often I visited her in the last six months, probably eight or ten times a month; it may be more or less, but to the best of my judgment that is about the average; I had no stated times for calling on her, and had not been in the habit of doing so; I might have sometimes called upon her three or four times a week, but other weeks I did not see her at all; I cannot locate a single week when I did not see her; I have gone in there and dined, but that is the only meal I have taken there; I did not go to dinner by appointment, but I very well knew the dinner hour. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you not threatened unless FISK settled that you would pursue and crush him? A.—I have threatened to pursue him in law suits.

Q.—Have you not threatened to pursue and crush him? A.—In a legal way I have said so, but not in a physical manner.

Q.—Have you threatened to make publications in the newspapers against him again and again? A.—Yes; to expose this case and the manner in which he has swindled me.

Q.—Have you not made propositions to settle with him? A.—I have made some propositions in the way of arbitration, but not in any other form to my knowledge; I said I would take the papers to the Legislature and lay them before it in order to injure him.

Q.—When you first visited the house of Miss MANSFIELD, was Mr. FISK an habitué of that house? A.—Oh! Mr. FISK lived there, and Miss MANSFIELD lived there at the same time; he remained there a year after I commenced to visit her; I do not exactly remember when he was displaced by her; I had nothing to do with it; I took no hand in the direction of the affairs of the house; I did not discharge the coachman STEBBINS, but wrote him a note of dismissal for Miss MANSFIELD; I did not pay her domestics or other household expenses, but once sent the coachman money by her request.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of sleeping in that house? A.—Probably not more than three or four times in two years; I have frequently stayed there until ten o'clock in the evening; I hardly ever was in the room alone with Miss MANSFIELD; Miss WILLIAMS was generally there.

Q.—I understand you to say that you never stayed with Miss MANSFIELD alone in the room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you understand the full force of this declaration? A.—Yes; I have no recollection of staying with her alone in the room late in the evening.

Q.—I want you to make the declaration understandingly; I ask you if you have repeatedly and often spent the late hours of the evening with Miss MANSFIELD alone in the room? A.—No, positively; when I remained as late as ten o'clock Miss WILLIAMS was generally with me.

Q.—I understand you to say that your acquaintance with Miss MANSFIELD was simply the ordinary acquaintance of a gentleman and lady? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And there was not more familiarity at that house and between you and Miss MANSFIELD than would be proper and becoming between a married head of a family and Miss MANSFIELD? A.—There was nothing improper between her and me; I say so without any mental evasion.

Q.—Is that question answered in reference to any peculiar ideas you entertain with reference to propriety and impropriety? A.—Yes, Sir; I had conversations with Miss MANSFIELD in reference to the troubles with FISK, but I did not mention them at table; I have given the subject all my consideration within the past six months, but I did not allude to it when visiting; I don't recollect having spoken of the amount of money that should be given by FISK to have the case compromised; I furnished the money for the equipments of the stable.

DENIS GARRISON testified to the identity of a paper in the suit of FISK vs. STOKES and MANSFIELD, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County, of which he is an employe, on the 8th inst; there were several other papers filed with it.

Mr. BEACH asked for their production to show on what association it had been found.

Mr. BROWNE said he recalled the paper, and said that the paper in question was an affidavit read by counsel before Judge BRADY in an argument on Friday last; other papers

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HOLLY, LAUREL, AND YEW.

The white rime sits on the silver'd bough,
The red-berried holly, the green-spiked yew;
The shining laurel is frosted now,
And the hours of the daylight are short and few.

But kind hearts beat by the bright fireside,
And soft eyes sparkle by candle-light;
And we draw the curtains at eventide,
Shut out the shadows, and welcome night.

The snow-flakes fall through the darken'd air,
But never a morsel for that care we;
And, it may be, we have silver to spare,
And can give to the homeless a penny fee.

Ah! brighter than shines the homestead fire,
And dearer seem the dear faces all,
If we stretch out our hand to pull out of the mire
A brother, who into it chances to fall!

As we would be done by, let us do;
A blessing shall be on our labors still;
And the evergreens—holly, and laurel, and yew—
Be the emblems green of our hearts' good-will!

ASTLEY H. BALDWIN.

LOVE AND REVENGE.

I.

The golden afternoon sunshine is streaming through the wide-open windows of Karl Drexler's *atelier*; the river flashes and glitters; the tender green leaves rustle about the casement, and within the sound of hammer and chisel re-echo in regular cadence.

Four of the Master's disciples are at work on a colossal group of the Reformers in the centre of the room; no dilettante artists they, in black velvet and smoking-caps; but honest laborers in the art-vineyard; sturdy and intelligent, dusty as masons. Near the window stands a man absorbed in the contemplation of a chisel, and apparently quite unconscious of what is passing around him. Notwithstanding his powerful muscular development, his strong, sinewy arms, deep chest, and broad shoulders, the abiding impression he leaves upon the mind is rather that of gentleness than strength. This may, in part, be owing to the singular beauty of his face—a beauty which in his student days had conferred upon him the somewhat irreverent title of "the Galilean."

He is a man who dwells much apart from his kind; a man of whom other men know but little. His whole soul is in his art. Among artists he is spoken of as one who will set—nay, who has already set—his mark upon the time. But he does not live their life; he does not share their pleasures; the coffee-gardens and the card-saloons know him not; he is never seen lounging about the dancing-places so dear to the Bohemian brotherhood; and only at distant intervals in the opera-house, where, with closed eyes, he will stand wrapt and absorbed in some masterpiece of melody. Now and again you may see him on sunny afternoons or moonlit evenings, rowing his little skiff with vigorous strokes up the grand old river; but on these occasions he is always alone.

In the rosy sunset-clouds, in the grand solitary moonlit mountain-peaks, he sees things which we of common mold see not. Men say that he is rich; that Princes pay fabulous sums for the veriest trifle from his hands; that Kings' palaces are not deemed all glorious within unless some *chef-d'œuvre* of his be among their art-treasures.

He lives his old simple life in the Meister's modest home, working sometimes in his own private *atelier*, sometimes in the common room, and makes no further sign.

Striding to and fro in the big, bare, dusty workshop, is a handsome youth, whose exaggerated dress and somewhat swaggering manners have a lingering aroma of student-days about them. His clear dark Italian skin and smooth cheeks make him appear younger than he really is; and his slender figure and somewhat effeminate air complete the illusion.

"Begone, thou ne'er-do-weel," said his uncle, coming to the open door of his inner sanctum, as a louder peal of laughter than had yet been heard resounded from the centre group. "Thy witticisms, Otto, were ever witless; and, not content with idleness thyself, thou wouldst fain beguile thy comrades into a like folly."

"But, best uncle, I never heard that a jest spoilt the flavor of anything save a sermon; and these poor fellows are so tired of their Reformers, that a timely joke seems to me but Christian charity, so it relieve them of their tedium a little."

"Tedium," repeated the Meister angrily; "what can a trifler such as thou know of art? It is profaning the subject to talk to thee. Begone, and let thy comrades work in peace."

"As you will, uncle; supper at 7 as usual, I suppose?" and the scapegrace, saluting the mild Melancthon after a fashion which would have utterly scandalized his uncle, made a hasty exit.

II.

The sun had set, and the moon had risen, and on the rippling waters lay a track of argent glory. By the river-side Max Baumfeld was pacing to and fro. The King had set forth a prize for that sculptor who should produce the most perfect female figure within a given time; a wedding gift for his daughter, the beautiful Princess Ermengarde. Lingeringly and lovingly Max's fancy played about the marble on which he had already spent so many hours. No one, not even the trusty Meister, had seen the figure over which the many-folded linen hung, an impenetrable shroud. Even now, as he walked by the river-side, he felt the key of his studio on the chain at his neck. The Meister and his daughter were coming down to join him.

The water rippled and plashed, and the tiny pebbles shone in the lustrous light, and the air was heavy with sweet, faint odors. A nightingale from a tree close by poured forth all her store of love-songs, and a warm breeze just faintly stirred the leaves above his head as Max sat down to think. It was always about the marble that his fancy played; and thus he was aware of voices close by him.

"But I tell you I am sure of it. That old arch-potterer, my uncle, may prophesy evil things; he thinks his own the only art. Have I lived for twenty years in Italy for nothing? No, my serpent of Old Nile!"

"And yet the Meister's art is good art, Otto. Remember that."

"I remember nothing when I am with you, save that your hand is soft, your lips sweet, your voice music." "Yes—but the prize?" "You are my prize in a double sense. My Cleopatra will be a masterpiece. We will melt a pearl and drink our libations in her honor when the time comes." "And Baumfeld?" What is he doing?"

"*Chi lo sa?* Not I. A puritan, a hypocrite, with a nature as cold as the marble he works on, and a heart as hard as the hammer he wields. What harm can he do me?" "He has done a good deal——" "Of harm? I shouldn't have given him credit for that!" And Otto laughed lightly. "Of harm? No! I mean that he is second to none, and that you are foolish to be so over-confident." And the girl pushed her gay lover away from her, with an impatient petulant air.

"Gently, *bella mia!* I didn't know Max the magnificent had such a partisan in you. I am ready to confess that, in his own way, he has done a good deal, only all he does is like their Northern climate, so cold that the heart is frozen out of it. So cold, so pure, so passionless, so cramped by proprieties and concessions to the conventional, that in the excess of the divine one misses the human. But come out of this crazy old barrack now, and don't let us talk high art when nature is so much more inviting. I must be going; I ought to have been at home by seven," and, trying to snatch a kiss, he drew her forth from the summer-house. But she evaded his caress, and shook herself free from his embrace. They were still in the shadow of the doorway, when the Meister and his daughter appeared at an angle of the road, coming toward them. Netta's great black eye sparkled with jealous fury as she saw them approaching. "I understand your impatience to be gone! It is her you came to meet; you might well be anxious to get rid of me! I——"

"Be silent!" said Baumfeld's calm grave voice, as he clasped her wrist; "and you, Otto, go on to meet them; it would not be well the Meister should see you here; make what excuses you can. I will take care of Netta," and as he spoke his grasp tightened on the model's slender wrist.

Otto obeyed sulkily. Netta remained silent; shame, anger, jealousy, all working in her face. After a few moments, when the darkness of the wood had closed behind them, she suddenly stopped. "And what if I refuse to go with you, eh? What then? Why should I? What do *I* care whether his uncle sees us or no? Why should not I go back, and face the old hypocrite and his prim straight-laced daughter? What if I say I *will* do it? I know why you prevent me. It's not for my sake, and not for Otto's; it's for hers!—lest the hem of her saintly garments should so much as sweep the ground where I have trod; lest her purity should be polluted by the sight of me! Don't we all know how she is forbidden to come in contact with the poor models?"

Max made no reply, but his grasp never left her arm as he drew her on through the wood. "I know it all," cried the passionate struggling creature. "Old Drexler is rich, and he wants his handsome nephew for her; or rather *she* wants him; and the old man must gratify his darling's slightest whim; and you help; you are in the same boat with them. But they shan't have Otto! Not if I go to her, and tell her all; I will, I——"

"Netta, this is folly. The Meister has refused the best offers in all Kronstein for Fräulein Gertrude. He suffers his nephew, but I believe he would sooner see his child dead than married to such a feeble fritterer as he." "How dare you speak so of him to me?" "And why not to you? Is there daring in it? Netta, take care!" "Why should I take care? Who is there to care for me? Your prim respectabilities don't touch me, Max. They are very well for your Philistine townsfolk. I have no respectability to lose. Who would believe if I were respectable? Ha, ha! a virtuous model!" And she laughed a wild scoffing laugh. "Such things have been,' said Max, looking at her with grave, pitying eyes. "Have they?" and she laughed again. "Poor child!" said Max, "poor child!"

At the exceeding tenderness and loving kindness of his voice, there came a sudden change upon her.

"Oh, Max," she cried, "forgive me: you are good;" and then, as the remembrance of Otto's exceeding contempt for Baumfeld flashed across her, she added timidly, "How came you to be there? Did you hear——"

"Nothing you need have minded,' he said gently, willing to save her pain. 'But, Netta, what is to be the end of this?"

"I don't know," she answered dejectedly. "What does it matter?"

"It does matter. If you do not care for others, for the memory of your mother, for the sake of that other, try to care for yourself."

"I can't, Max. You are the only being who ever spoke good words to me; but you'd better let me alone."

"I can't do that. My mother promised yours, when she was dying, that we would look after you. That promise binds me still."

Netta was sobbing bitterly now. "You don't know what it is to be always alone," she said, "an outcast among outcasts. I havn't always gone the straight way, Max; you know that; but I'm not a bad girl; in spite of all you know, I'm not bad; not so bad, at least, but what it's dreadful to me not to be better. Even old Drexler doesn't think so very badly of me; I have sat to him often and often, and he always spoke gently to me and treated me well."

"But, Netta, forgive me—you have some one to love; to love and to live, and even to be respectable for. Later on, in a few years, in a new place, you might lead a happy life, if you would only try ——"

"But I can't Max; I haven't the strength. All that is so far off. I can't be always waiting and waiting; it's dreary work, that is. Why, I shall be old and ugly by that time—old and ugly;" and she stopped and looked into his face with a piteous, appealing expression.

"Old? yes; but that is a long way off," he said, humoring her woman's vanity. And ugly? No, Netta. I can fancy you, twenty years hence, more beautiful—with another beauty—than you are now." "Can you, Max?" she said, half wondering, half comprehending. "But oh, Max, you have faith; you believe in people, and that makes everything different. I believe in nothing." "You believe in God?" She shook her head. "Try to believe in yourself, Netta." "I only believe in you, Max."

"Very well, Netta. Believe in me until you can believe in better things. Now go quietly home and—take care of yourself."

She kissed his hand, and was gone.

III.

"We waited supper for you till half-past seven," said the Meister, as his nephew came up to them.

"I'm so sorry; I went down the river to Holst's Garden, and then when I found it was so late I had my supper there."

Gertrude smiled at him and nodded, but did not speak. She stood, with her arm through her father's, looking at the rippling waters. The moonbeams fell full upon her face, and gave it an almost celestial beauty. Yet there was nothing of what poor Netta had jeeringly called "the saint" about her. Hers was a beauty of that pure Northern type which rather suggests matronly graces, and the motherhood of warriors and sea-kings, than ascetic virtues and pious reclusion. One could have fancied her a Kriemhilda or an Astrid—a fair Scandinavian Queen, the loadstar of the Vikings. She had taken off her hat and held it on her arm, so that her rippling golden hair shone in the moonlight like an aureole of glory. It was arranged in such a way that the massive plaits formed a little crown on the summit of her head, while a few soft curls fell at the back over her grandly-cut shoulders. She wore a close-fitting brown dress, square at the neck, and trimmed with broad black velvet. Her snow-white chemisette was gathered round her pillar-like throat and tied with a black velvet bow. Her skin was white and pure, her eyes large, lustrous and dreamy—eyes capable of great power of expression under emotional excitement, though just now they were soft and shadowy, and tenderly blue. The firm mouth and finely-modeled chin betokened character; the noble bust, round waist, and shapely hands and arms, strength and helpfulness. Her dress had just that artistic feeling about it which an artist's daughter would be likely to possess.

And it was known in Kronstein that Gertrude valued no man's opinion, and no man's admiration, save only his.

"Did you meet Baumfeld?" asked the Meister, after they had stood for some minutes in silence, listening to the nightingale flooding all the air with passionate melody.

"Yes, and with a Dulcinea on his arm! What do you say to that, fair cousin?" The Meister's brow darkened. "I wish he were more like other men," answered Gertrude simply; "then it would not be a thing to note. He dwells too much apart." "He lives for his art," said her father sternly. "He needs all his time and energies. He has no time to waste in frivolities."

"And are all women 'frivolities,' father?" asked Gertrude coaxingly, while a soft musical laugh rippled away with the moonlit waters, and seemed to end somewhere in the nightingale's song.

"More or less, yes," answered the Meister gravely. "Max's art is his religion. But personal talk is idle; the stillness and the glory of the night are profaned by speech."

"Canting old hypocrite!" thought Otto; and, inexpressibly bored, followed his uncle and cousin in silence as they turned homeward.

For a moment Gertrude paused, after wishing the two men good night, to take a last look at the jeweled skies. As she stood in the vine-covered porch, her pure beautiful upturned face, so tranquil, so innocent, so softly and serenely happy, a pang contracted her father's heart.

"Otto," he said, hesitating and half-ashamed, as she disappeared in the doorway, "would you mind telling me with whom Baumfeld was walking when you met him?"

"With Netta Brandes."

"With Netta Brandes the model?"

"Yes."

Max, in the shade of the clump of birch-trees, saw Gertrude disappear into the house, heard his old master's anxious question, and Otto's treacherous answer.

"The lying hound!" he said to himself, and for a moment a fierce gleam of anger and contempt shone in his eyes. But the next he said pitifully, "My poor old master! to think that such a thing as that should be able to disquiet thee!"

IV.

Many an artist had sued in vain for permission to immortalize Gertrude's sweet, noble face.

"It is not good that men's eyes should gaze upon a maiden," said her old Puritan father; "nor do I care that every fool or knave should be able to buy thy likeness in stone or on paper."

And Gertrude agreed.

Secretly and slowly in the Meister's mind an idea had taken root. All would be well if he could give his daughter to Max. He was wise, modest, discreet, and a goodly man to look upon. But Gertrude, who had looked upon him since her childhood, did not seem to perceive his grand dignified comeliness. She preferred Otto's narrow Italian face, bold black eyes and gleaming teeth. Who loved her "must have some touch of earth." And so, when once in an hour of twilight confidence Karl Drexler had hinted at the secret desires of his heart, Max had only stretched forth his hand and grasped his master's with a tender smile, and sad shake of the head. To him it seemed that Gertrude was "too fair to worship, too divine to love," and the old man had accepted the gentle negation, and had said no more.

But since then, Otto, his sister's son, had come to them, claiming all the privileges of kinship. His presence was irksome to the old man. "He may eat with us, and if he is minded to work he may work in the common room," he said; "but I will not have him sleeping here. My house is not an inn." And it often went sorely against his grain to see how Gertrude would smile upon the young man's folly, while she let Max's words of wisdom go by.

Meanwhile Otto had betaken himself to the two rooms which he called home, and where he worked at his prize statue, and took his ease. It was too late to find Netta tonight, and he was bored by his uncle's "canting humbug," as he called it; but to-morrow he would certainly question her.

"I did not know you were so intimate with Baumfeld," he said, as Netta entered the room next day.

Her brow was dark, and the curves of her beautiful mouth sullen.

"I don't know that I'm so intimate with him."

"At any rate, you went with him readily enough last night."

"Almost as readily as you flew to saint Gertrude."

Otto, perceiving that she was jealous, did not hesitate to turn the knife in the wound.

"One must be civil to one's cousin," he said carelessly.

"Yes, when one's cousin is rich."

"Just so, my dear. But, Netta, your glorious beauty is more to me than all old Drexler's possessions, the fair Gertrude included."

"Yes! until your Cleopatra is finished. Then all will be over."

"Then will be only the beginning. Come, my sulky queen; clear your imperial brow, and smile on the most devoted of your slaves."

But no smiles were to be had from Netta that day. Otto's light, jeering tone, jarred upon her. Max's words were still resounding in her ears. "How was this all to end? And—afterward?"

She placed herself in position, and Otto began his work. For a couple of hours there was silence between them: then Netta, sore at heart, burning with jealousy, rose to go. He let her depart. His Cleopatra must be accomplished; and then, the prize won, and his fair cousin to be wooed, all lighter loves must be forgotten in the steady pursuit of old Drexler's ingots.

It was early in September. The grapes were gathered, the corn garnered in, the woods yellowing, the days shortening; and in another month the beautiful Princess Ermengarde was to leave her fair and happy home, the willing bride of a kingly cousin, for a distant land.

The music-room in the palace had been set apart for the reception of the sculpture from which the Princess Ermengarde was to choose a souvenir of her home; and, aided by the King, her royal bridegroom, and a select committee of artists who had not contributed to this collection, she had already made her choice, and would now within half an hour declare her award.

The bells were ringing gayly, crowds of people were streaming toward the palace. Artists and townsfolk assembled in knots together, discussing the chances of the competition with eager animation. Not one of the statues had as yet been seen.

There was a pause and deep silence as the King, his daughter and his future son-in-law entered the spacious music-hall.

"Friends, fellow-townsmen, and brother-artists," he said, "my daughter, the Princess Ermengarde, begs me to thank you heartily on her behalf, not only for the loving labor of the past months, but also for your presence here today. By your means she is enabled to carry away with her to a distant land a lasting souvenir of her present happy home; and not of that home only in its narrower and more personal sense, but also of the beloved Fatherland. German art and German love have never been more worthily represented, nor made themselves more truly felt, than in the 'Germania' of our fellow-townsman and brother artist, Herr Max Baumfeld, to whom, by the Princess Ermengarde's wish, I now award the prize." As the King spoke, the vail which covered the statue was withdrawn, and the "Germania" stood revealed.

Max, calm and self-possessed as ever, bowed deeply, and then moved toward the place where the King stood awaiting him. The Princess, with her own fair hands, awarded the prize, while she spoke a few words of gracious approval. Her future husband shook Max heartily by the hand, and then the royal party retired.

In vain Max strove to free himself from the congratulations of his friends. He longed, and yet dreaded, to meet Gertrude's look of silent reproach. Her father would be more easily pacified. The statue, being the Princess' own private property, could not be reproduced. This thought had given Max courage to immortalize the exquisite face and form of his master's daughter. And now he longed to crave her pardon, to urge the extenuating circumstances, and to see forgiveness gradually dawning in her face.

All the other statues had been successively unvailed; and after giving orders that the "Germania" should, in accordance with the King's commands, be brought to his atelier early in the afternoon in order that the inscription might be immediately carved on the pedestal, Max found himself in the crowd which had collected round the Cleopatra; while Otto, pale with rage and disappointed ambition, had shrunk into a corner, whence he overheard, in silent fury, the candid remarks of the critics.

No greater contrast to his own work than the "Germania" could have been imagined. Not the typical semi-colossal woman, half queen, half goddess, a conquering sword in her hand, a shield at her knee, and sandals on her feet, an imperial crown or massive turrets binding her brow; but a simple German maiden, conceived in the purest type of Northern beauty; grapes and ears of corn mingled with vine-leaves encircling her rippling hair; a dove perched upon her shoulder, a lamb at her feet; and in her hands a lyre crowned with oak-leaves. From her parted lips sweet songs of peace and joy seemed to issue. Her dress was the simple dress of the homely and yet refined woman of past ages, not the costume of any particular district or country; the face was the face of Gertrude Drexler; illuminated, irradiated, as only love could have defined and art portrayed it; full of promises, full of memories; exultant, fearless, happy, pure and sweet.

As he looked, something like a groan burst from Otto's white lips.

A finger touched him on the arm. It was Netta. She did not dare to speak to him here, in the crowd, before all these people.

"Come to my house," she whispered pleadingly; "Oh, Otto, come." But he shook her roughly off, and moved away.

Gertrude was already safe at home; all her pride in Max's genius, all her glory in his success, vanquished by her feelings of mortification. As the vail had been withdrawn from the statue, and a hundred curious eyes had turned from it to the beautiful original, a crimson flush had mounted to her brow. What! he thought so little of her, held her so cheap, as not even to deem her consent necessary? And he, who knew how distasteful such a thing must be to her, to take her thus by surprise! Her heart swelled painfully; she leant heavily on her father's arm, and the color ebbing from her face, left it as white as marble.

"Room, gentlemen; room, good folks. Do you not see that my daughter is faint? The heat is too much for her." He got her safely home at last, neither of them speaking by the way. Then, kissing her closed eyelids and stroking her wealth of hair, "My child," he said, "you must forgive him."

"Never, father! Not even to have asked me! He thinks us all but so much potter's clay!" and the tears broke forth from beneath the heavy lids.

"Child, for his art's sake, you must forgive him."

"I care nothing for his art, nothing. Father, I am sick of all this jargon; he could have served his art without outraging a maiden's nature. I am weary of these grand words. He has held me up to ridicule, to public scorn. Every gossip in the town will be scoffing at me before an hour is out!"

"You have not an artist's soul, Gertrude," cried her father angrily. "I, too, am offended; he should have asked us first; I grant it; but I can forgive. As to the people; what they think, the neighbors, what they whisper, be like Egmont's Clärchen, above such babble!"

"Father, I cannot, I will not forgive him."

"Stuff! Did Beatrice forgive Dante? Did Laura forgive Petrarch? Did Eleonora forgive Tasso? A child of mine should be above these petty Philistine scruples!" and the old man went out and shut the door angrily.

The moon had risen. Dark shadows lay beneath the trees and about the house. Max stood alone in his atelier. The wide, uncurtained window was open, and a few yellowing vine-leaves rustled about the casement. In the centre of the room stood the "Germania." The moonbeams, falling on the pure unshrouded marble, cast a long black shadow across the boarded floor; behind the statue was another window, also open, for though late in the season the heat had all day been oppressive, and the blood in Max's veins was coursing ardently.

He had made his peace with the Meister, but Gertrude he had not yet seen. His heart beat loudly as he walked to and fro. Had he then offended her so irretrievably? Would her anger so far prevail as to defy her father's wrath; or would she not dare to disobey and come down to him, cold and resentful, though obedient?

The door opened. Gertrude, still in the white dress she had worn in the morning, stood upon the threshold, the living counterpart of the statue on its pedestal, only so much more beautiful, as warm human flesh and blood must be, than cold inanimate stone. Then the door closed, and Max spoke. She listened, and then, while his eyes were fixed upon her face, and his voice was still pleading for forgiveness, she suddenly "fled to him and wept." His arm was round her, her beautiful head lay upon his breast, his hand held hers; the silky waves of his long beard flowed over her pure cheeks, while he whispered words of tender passionate love into her ear. She knew then that she had always loved him; and putting him away from her, and forgetting for a moment all the soft rapture of the hour, she gazed fearlessly on this first of men, with the grand poetic head and lambent eyes, all luminous with human love and bliss, and tried to realize that he was her own.

"Max!" she cried, and cast her arms about his neck, "Oh, Max, I love you, love you, love you!"

His lips met hers; his arms held her clasped in a firm embrace; then there was a crash, a groan, and then a piercing shriek.

When the Meister and old Gretchen came running with a light, they stumbled over the head of the "Germania" at the door, while Max Baumfeld lay, bathed in blood, with his head in Gertrude's lap.

VII.

The whole town was in a state of consternation.

Max had no enemies. Gertrude could give no explanation. She had been standing in the moonlight with her lover, when suddenly she had heard a crash, and the next moment Max lay apparently lifeless at her feet, and the marble head was rolling on the floor. Max, between life and death, could not be questioned. Months must elapse before his evidence could be taken. Meanwhile a small pointed dagger, of foreign workmanship, had been found on the floor of the atelier, and had been deposited at the Police Court, which the public were invited to inspect, and, if that were possible, give information concerning it. After some days an old crone had come forward and identified the dagger as belonging to her lodger, a certain Netta Brandes—a stranger to the town, but well known among artists.

When questioned, the girl refused to say where she had spent that particular evening; nor did she acknowledge the dagger to be hers. Then Otto, who was pointed out by the crone as her lover, was examined.

A look of anguish crossed Netta's face when she was confronted with him. For a moment all her soul shone in her eyes; then the sullenness of despair settled down upon her, and she remained doggedly silent.

Yes, Otto said, he knew her. Was he her lover? Well, no; not exactly; there had certainly been some love-passages between them, but nothing serious. Here Netta's glowing eyes rested for a moment on his face in fierce contempt; he shrank beneath their blaze, and evaded them. The dagger? Yes, he recognized it as hers; given to her, so she had told him, by an uncle who had traded with the East. He had last seen it on her table when he had been for a few minutes in her room on the day of the Exhibition—on the evening of the attempted murder, if the Coroner preferred to put it so. What had been her frame of mind on that occasion? Well, he should say she was excited; appeared unsettled. Had he cause to suspect any motive for jealousy, or any reason why she should feel resentment against Baumfeld? Well, yes—and here the witness hesitated and appeared confused—there was no doubt some secret understanding between them; the sculptor had great influence over her; he, Otto, had seen them together in remote places. No, he could not say what the nature of their understanding was. He had joked her about it, and she had evaded the question.

On Otto's evidence Netta was carried off to prison. She cast one long, agonized, supplicating look at him, and then followed the jailer without a word.

VIII.

The old Meister was dead. The shock, they said, had killed him; but before he died, by his bedside, Max and Gertrude were made man and wife. Max had been able to throw no light upon the mystery of that September night. Otto, after wandering restlessly from one place to another, unable to settle to any sort of work, had disappeared. "Gone back to Italy," was the report. The "beautiful Brandes," beautiful no longer, had been discharged from prison, and she, too, had shortly afterward left the place.

Max and Gertrude sat in their garden. The Spring sun had not as yet much warmth, but the newly-married lovers preferred the brightness without to the stove-heat within.

"Max!" said a faint voice; and looking up, they saw Netta. He started, and weakness made the ready crimson rush to his face. Gertrude, whose arm had been about him, withdrew a little from his side. An uneasy fear at her heart made her shrink from the pale, wan woman before her. And Netta was not alone. By the hand she led a beautiful fair-haired boy of five, who, clinging to her skirts, gazed shyly, with one finger in his mouth, at the lovely golden-haired lady like the Queen in his picture-book; at the tall, pale, large-eyed man by her side.

"Max," said Netta, pleadingly. Her voice went to his heart; he could not resist it. He looked at Gertrude, but not even the shade upon her brow, nor the pallor of her face, could restrain him from answering the appeal.

"Yes, Netta, what is it?" he said.

"Max, I am going. I have been imprisoned for months; that is a stain no after-time can wipe off. You are the only being in the world who was ever good to me—the only one to whom I care to explain." She never so much as glanced at Gertrude, who, chilled and expectant, sat between the two, her heart turning to stone within her. "Before I go, Max, I want to hear you say that you do not believe I did that dreadful deed."

There was a pause: then Max answered gently,

"Netta, long since I have forgiven you."

"But you shall not forgive me! Not for that, at least. Max, listen. When you promised my dying mother and your own never to abandon me, you said a solemn thing, but you meant it. When you saved me from being the murderess of my own child, for in my shame and frenzy it seemed to me the best thing I could do," she added, turning to Gertrude, who, pale and rigid, sat apart, "you bound me to you forever by a debt of eternal gratitude. It was your hand that snatched me back, and saved my babe from destruction; it was you who carried him away, and hid him in a place of safety for me, and kept my shameful secret, and cast no stone of reproach at me. On that September night, I, too, Max, was in the garden. I saw the great hammer fall upon the marble, I heard the crash, and afterward the scream of your betrothed; and in the confusion I fled. The dagger was mine; Otto had taken it from my table that afternoon; the hammer was his. I had often seen it in his atelier. He flung it among the bushes as he leapt out of the window. It lies in the depths of the river, (of that river from which you saved my babe.) I cast it over the centre arch that very night. It was upon Otto's evidence that I was imprisoned. Six weeks ago he sailed for America. I told him before he went that I knew all——"

"But why did you not give evidence against him?"

"I—? I loved him, Max. And besides" (this bitterly, as she glanced sidewise at the pale, proud woman in black) "you would not have wished me to disgrace your wife's cousin? And then he was so miserable; so disappointed about his Cleopatra; so mortified at being disgraced in the eyes of his kinsfolk. See: here is his written confession. He never meant to do it. He had taken up the dagger in a fit of absence: the hammer he often carried with him. A sudden madness seized him when he saw you so successful, so happy, standing beneath your beautiful statue with his cousin in your arms; it was more than his brain could bear. He always thought that his cousin—it was jealousy of her that had led me to follow him——". She paused, with crimson cheeks.

Gertrude's cheeks were also glowing. "He had no right to think so," she said proudly.

"And you, my poor wandering child, have borne all this—scorn, contumely, imprisonment—for his sake?"

"I loved him, Max."

Baumfeld shuddered.

"And now I must go. Say you believe I did not do it; say you believe me, Max."

"God knows that I believe you, my poor Netta."

"And now say good-by to me; it is forever."

"And whither are you going?"

"To America."

"To him?"

She nodded.

"Stay here, Netta; stay at least in your native country."

"You forget that the murderess' brand is upon me. Here I can find no abiding place; there no one knows me."

"There you will be alone."

"I shall have him. He will be good to me now. Remember what I have suffered for his sake; that will bind him to me; and the sense that I know all, and yet love him; and—" after a pause, more timidly, "he has promised to marry me. It will be better for my little Max; you see I have fetched him. And now say good-by, for we are going away together."

"Good-by, Netta, if it must be so. Take care of my little godson, and don't let him forget his own country and his own people;" and Max stretched forth his hand, and took her thin one between his own. Then he stooped and kissed the boy, who stood looking on with wondering eyes.

All this time Gertrude had spoken no word. There was a pause, and Netta stood for a moment hesitating. She dared not approach the pale pure woman before her. But Gertrude arose, and suddenly taking the outcast's hands in hers, kissed her on both sides of her poor wan face.

"Stay with us, Netta," she said; and her eyes were wet with sweet, gracious tears.

But Netta only shook her head, and, pressing her lips to Gertrude's hand, departed.

Far off in the distance, as they leant upon the garden wall, Max and Gertrude saw the two pilgrim figures disappearing in the sunshine. At length a turn of the road hid them from their gaze.

"Gertrude," said Max, turning to his golden-haired love, "you were never so gracious or so lovely in my eyes as when you kissed and forgave yonder poor sinner."

"To her much should be forgiven, for she has loved much."

"And you forgive me?"

"No, Max; for I love you."

COUNTESS VON BOTHMER.

REMINISCENCES OF COLERIDGE.—The philosophic poet was beguiled sometimes into exhibitions amusingly at variance with his general manner. He was present once at a party given by a literary gentleman in the cottage of some small gardener in the suburbs. Among others invited were LOCKHART and HOOK, both brimful of fun and mischief. This was the first time COLERIDGE had seen THEODORE HOOK, and he was lost in wonder at the ready wit and repartee of the latter. HOOK's influence over the dreamy poet was soon so mesmeric as to induce him to take part in a scene of the most boisterous merriment, the whole party capering, dancing, and running about like so many wild boys let out from school after a week's confinement. By and by, at the dictation of another of the party, HOOK gave one of his wonderful extempore songs—the awkward subject for the display of his peculiar talent being cocoa-nut oil. COLERIDGE was astounded.

"Well," said he, in his smoothest, most drawling manner, "I have met with many men of the readiest wit and resources, but of all the men I ever met, Mr. HOOK is the most extraordinary; for none could ever, like him, bring the vast stores of quick intelligence to bear upon the mere incidents of the moment."

But COLERIDGE could at times display a pleasant vein of humor on his own account; and when he was relating some amusing anecdote that tickled his fancy, the lustre of his eye, the gravity of his look, and the silvery tone of his voice, not forgetting his peculiar drawling manner in the delivery of his story, would all lend a charm and interest to the anecdote, which, when told by a second person, would lose much of its salt. He used to tell a story of his school-days, when he was a small boy in the scholastic establishment kept by his father. It was breaking-up day, and a play was to be enacted by the pupils for the gratification of fond parents. Among the rest, little COLERIDGE had to say something, accompanied by a laugh, which he unfortunately gave without the proper cachinnation—"Ha! ha! ha!" His father, who had taken great pains in preparing the youthful actor in his part, was naturally desperately annoyed, and, leaping on the platform, seized the delinquent by the ears, vociferating at the same time the laugh—by way of example—as, according to his canons of merriment, it ought to be. But it was doomed to be a failure. The more he shook him, shouting "Ha! ha! ha!" the more doleful was each succeeding response, till at last the "Ha! ha! ha!" was emitted with a blubber and a howl, which set the whole audience into convulsions of genuine laughter.—*From Men I Have Known, by William Jerdan.*

TOLERATION.—Happily for the progress of the world, the teachings of daily life are at one with the precepts of philosophic caution, and it is in proportion as men have learned to apply their own experience to the subject matters of the highest thought that religious toleration has been known and loved. Every day's experience teaches us all that before we act to the detriment of our fellow-creatures upon any knowledge we conceive ourselves to possess, we ought to be very sure of it. In the stress of actual life, we give our assent carelessly enough to propositions and statements on which we are not required to act; but when we are expected to take action—above all, when our action may involve the serious interests of our fellow-creatures—we are more cautious. Who, at his own fireside, will not say he believes a man guilty of murder, on proof which in the jury-box he would find insufficient? You may suspect the honesty of a servant or a clerk, yet shrink from turning him loose on the world without a character. We all condemn the quick wits and ready tongues of the scandal-mongers, even when they only assert openly what other people shrewdly guess. Nay, even as regards the mild penalties of social life, we do not publicly decline to associate with people whom, nevertheless, we take care not to invite into our intimacy. And all this not only, nor even mainly, because there are degrees among sinners, and therefore degrees in the punishments we apportion to them, but still more, as any one will see who analyzes his own feelings in such cases, because, however much we may abhor the sin we suspect, we feel that the proofs are not conclusive as to the individual sinner; and in default of proof, we shrink from inflicting punishment. We are willing to take action in the way of precaution; we are even willing, in spite of human indolence, to give ourselves trouble, as when we look with special care into the doings of a subordinate we suspect of dishonesty, but the proofs we reckon sufficient even to induce us to subject ourselves to inconvenience, we justly reckon insufficient to entitle us to inflict injury on another.

Here, then, is the ground of toleration in social life. I will not attempt to analyze it into its constituent parts. It may arise from the sympathy and kindness of heart which undoubtedly and most happily is a characteristic of vast numbers of human beings, and which makes them require a strong motive for inflicting pain. It may arise from instinctive or calculated caution in arousing enmity—a caution which, carried into the domain of politics, is of the highest value in tempering party feeling and preserving a State from revolution. It may arise from a preference for peaceful and tranquil emotions—a preference which has no small share in determining human being to prefer the civilized to the savage condition. But, whatever its psychological elements in human nature, one thing is certain, that the progress of law, of science, and of philosophy, and the general reception of legal, scientific and philosophical maxims have been throughout the course of history, and are still, most efficacious in strengthening the habits of such toleration in daily life, and in extending its domain into new regions.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

NOISES.—"Injins," the American humorist has remarked, "is pison." Let me note a few noises, which, to my sense, are more deleterious than Red Indians, strychnine, or hydrate of chloral. Newsboys are "pison." I must e'en buy the newspaper—on Sunday morning—but I hate the vender. The key of the newsboy's voice seems to me to argue hardened, callous impudence. Moreover, the young rogue intersperses his professional chant with catcalls suggestive of the threepenny gallery, and with refrains culled from the anthology of the music-halls. Iron hoops again—hoops are "in" just now—especially when the conductor rattles a whole gamut of noises on the metallic circle with a metallic rod, make a detestable noise. A hansom cab at full speed over freshly-laid macadam is an abomination; and under any circumstances the noise made by a railway carrier's van is well-nigh unbearable.

There can be very little difference of opinion, I should say, as to the repulsiveness of the sounds made by the tearing of calico, the creaking of doors, the passing of a wet finger over silk, the endeavor to remove an obstinate glass-stopper from a bottle, or the scraping of slate-pencil. Concerning sounds, the bare thought of which is sufficient to set your teeth on edge, it is not necessary to say much more. The "tuning up" of stringed instruments in an orchestra is likewise obviously disagreeable to any person having an ear for music; yet DONIZETTI, the famous composer, whose brother was *maître d'orchestre* to the Sultan MAHMOUD, used to relate that the cacophonous scraping of "the bowels of the cat with the hair of the horse" was the musical performance in which the Commander of the Faithful was wont to take the greatest delight. As regards other musical noises, the point of their being agreeable or the reverse may be considered moot. I decline to offer any dogmatical opinion concerning organ grinding. There are times when the worst ground organ discourses, to me, most sweet sounds, and I could embrace the brown instrumentalist from Genoa as my long-lost brother. There are other seasons when I could sally forth into the street in my slippers; shake the instrumentalist out of his brown velveteen jacket and his senses at one and the same time, and deliver him over to the tormentors, in default of his immediately moving on. The same may be said of German bands. Whether you like a German band in London or detest it, depends to a great extent on a first cause actuating two other causes. The primary is the weather, which influences your liver, the state of which reacts upon your temper. The result is occasionally a state of excitement on that side despair, and on this side homicide.

The sound of the postman's knock is to some a death-knell; to others a thing of joy. But some definite rules may be laid down with respect to our friend with the peremptory rat-tat. In the country the postman's knock is generally a boon—in town it is generally a bore. Nine young people out of ten like to hear the postman's knock; eleven out of a dozen of middle-aged people wish the General Post-office and its employés at Jericho; and—now that post-cards are established—at Hong-Kong, to boot.

The noise of baby is unmistakably one that cannot be dogmatized upon, save to this extent, that to all women the cries of all infants are delicious. Childless men would like to burke baby; *Paterfamilias* winces under the torture, but endures it smilingly. One bachelor, indeed, I once knew, and a remarkably crusty bachelor he was—I will call him Mr. Ferox—who professed to take huge delight in the uproar of the nursery. "I like to hear babies cry," he would say, with a hideous grin; "but then I like to hear a pig being killed, and a school-boy being caned. They're all suffering. Why do babies cry? Because they've got the stomach-ache. They're suffering, ha! ha!"

The noise of a grand piano-forte. Humph! The point is moot again. Stay. A piano-forte in your own house, or over the way, may be tolerable. But next door, with a very thin partition-wall, and the performer yet in the rudimentary stages of the valse from "Faust." Horror! With regard to the accordion, and its sister fiend, the concertina, I can only regard them as instruments of which the possession should not be permitted by the law of the land. Nay; I regard the accordion as remotely an immoral instrument. Note this, that whenever a shop-boy robs the till, or a junior clerk embezzles the petty cash, it is invariably discovered that among the articles purchased by the criminal from his ill-gotten funds, have been a pistol and an accordion. To dismiss musical noises, I may hazard a suspicion that most of us have a furtive fondness for the banjo. The truth is, that the banjo is a kind of lute, and the lute is a kind of fiddle; the most exquisite of musical instruments, and one whose notes awaken nothing but mirth, and jollity, and sympathy, and gratitude in the human breast.—*All the Year Round.*

TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.—The construction of a telegraphic cable is a very interesting process. The first step is making what is termed the core, or conducting agent, of copper wire. The earlier cables were generally made with one conductor of thick wire, but it was found that—to use a popular saying—this plan was the mistake of putting all the eggs into one basket. If this thick wire were to break, an accident to which it was very liable in the act of laying it, there would have been breach of continuity, the tongue which talks under the ocean would have been struck with paralysis. In order to avoid this, a strong central wire of the best copper is used, and round this a number of fine wires are twisted. By this method the fracture of the central or base wire is no longer of importance, as the small wires, even if there was a strain upon the cable, would carry the current. Indeed, we have seen cables that have broken and dragged asunder many inches, still telegraphically perfect, for this reason. The twisting of the fine wires round the central one is very similar to the making of ordinary rope. In order to insulate the conductor, thin slips of india-rubber ribbon are carefully placed over it. It is curious to watch the machine at work at the process, which must be done with the greatest care, inasmuch as a small hole, by means of the eagerness of the electric fluid to escape through it, speedily becomes a big one. When the whole length has been thus plaited, in order to secure the edges the cable is passed through a tank of liquid india-rubber, which cements them together. The core has now to be armored, when protection is required for deep or rough seas. This is done by laying stout iron wires longitudinally and parallel with the core; but these, again, have to be protected against the action of the salt water, which is done by a plaiting of hemp, a coating of tar completing the process. When excessively rough or rocky shores have to be guarded against, the shore-ends of the cable are protected by several additional layers of wire armor and hempen guards. When accidents happen to cables after they have been laid, the cable has to be fished up, and the fault found and spliced. The finding of a fault in the deep ocean may appear to the reader a very difficult, nay, an impossible operation. For instance, to have to pay in the Atlantic cable, and examine it inch by inch, in order to discover possibly a mere pinhole, would seem to be a very labor of Hercules. But science is equal to the task; the electrician, sitting in his room at his instrument, by means of delicate appliances, can estimate to within a mile or two the distance at which the fault rests. If in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* the task were given to discover the place of a break in a wire running under 2,000 miles of ocean, it would appear more wonderful of accomplishment than any other feat mentioned, and some poor geni or witch would have been called in to solve the difficulty. But science is the wonderful geni of modern life, and it accomplishes more apparently impossible tasks than any of the romance-writers of old could even imagine. Nevertheless, as we have said before every precaution is taken to prevent these ultimate appeals to science; for the lifting of a deep-sea cable is no child's play, and the cost is great, consequently every precaution is taken to secure the perfect insulation of the cable while it is being manufactured. Before one of these marvelous talking wires is accepted by the purchaser, it is required to test up to a certain given point; and in order to secure this, there is an artisan rejoicing under the name of the fault-finder. We may mention that this officer is employed in the portion of the factory where the insulation is made not by india-rubber, but by gutta-percha. When this insulation is used, the liquid percha is molded on to the conducting wire as it is passed through a die, hydraulic pressure forcing the material round it in a hard dense pipe, which looks very like chocolate. The wire thus insulated, as it is wound off, passes through the hands of this fault-finder, whose fingers, educated by practice, feel any little air-hole that may have occurred in laying on the gutta-percha. Directly this is found a hot iron is applied to it, and it is stopped.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

SALT-WORKS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.—A few words as to the salt-works on the shores of the Mediterranean may not be uninteresting. The water from the sea is brought during the Summer months into large basins, where it clears and concentrates its quality by evaporation, until the time arrives when it is *saturated*—that is, when it contains the largest quantity of salt that the water can keep in a state of dissolution. There is a curious phenomenon connected with this period; the surface of the water acquires a red tint, and exhales the odor of violets, which is thus accounted for. Many small organic beings, such as the little crustaceous branchiopodes and a globular microscopic vegetable, both of a red color, for the crustacean feeds on the latter, and, its body being transparent, the color of the food it swallows is visible, live in the salt water. As the evaporation proceeds, the density of the water in which they move increases, and the time comes when it is so considerable that they can no longer live in it, but rise to the surface like a thin tissue spread over the liquid, and form a rosy and perfumed bed. Then the workmen say: "The basin will now yield its salt." Many other matters are deposited besides the salt, such as salt of magnesia, chalk, sodium, iron. When the early attempts were made, the existence of iodine and bromine were altogether unknown articles in chemistry; they have both played an important part in the progress of photography.

There was one drawback to the success of these salt-works, which has been removed during the past few years: the evaporation being due to the season of the year, a warm or a cold Summer made the greatest difference, and long periods of rest often hindered the workmen. It is well known that heat is but a modification of force; and, wherever a machine can be worked, there is a source of heat; and, by means of appliances not difficult to modern mechanics, it can be transformed into a source of cold. When the question arose how the salt-pits could be regulated in these respects, it was known that powerful steam-engines of more than a hundred horse-power were used in India for the making of ice. In the London Exhibition of 1862, an economical and elegant machine of this kind was exhibited: this, on a larger scale, was immediately employed and the temperature can now be lowered at the right moment for the production of sulphate of soda.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF WORDSWORTH.—His life was mostly spent in rural retirement, amid the romantic scenery of the Lake district in Cumberland. I once went from Cheshire to visit him at Rydal Mount. I was not unexpected, nor denied the favor of a first home picture. On walking up the beautiful green sward, on a fine Summer afternoon toward the house, I at once saw the poet seated, almost in attitude, at an open window which descended to the ground, and with a handsome folio poised upon his crossed knee, which he seemed to be reading. Had those been the days of photographs, the position would have been invaluable. He speedily left it, however, and gave me a kindly welcome to his very charming retreat—the apparent seat of "idlesse all" and "lettered ease."

In the country he would walk with you, talk with you, and seem gratified with your society; but somehow or other it seemed to me as if he were ready to relapse, becoming wrapt up in speculation, and would rather prefer being left to commune with himself. There must have been thousands of hours of these communings. It was during them that he had so much time to cultivate his elaborate simplicity, and descend to the trite and trifling subjects which he deemed consistent with that style, and believed he could elevate to the spirit, if not to the dignity, of song. It was this attempt which caused him to be accused of childishness, and induced the production of a certain kind of doggerel which no reputable periodical of the present day would accept.

WORDSWORTH seems, on the whole, not to have been a companionable man; and, for this reason, ill-natured things were sometimes said of him. DE QUINCY once said of him that he was not generous or self-denying, but austere and unsocial, and would not burden himself with a lady's parasol, or any civility of trouble. This is not true. When in London, WORDSWORTH was always the easy, courteous, well-dressed gentleman; and his fine, tall, commanding figure commanded respect wherever he went.

I remember accompanying him one day to the Royal Academy Exhibition, wherein TURNER had indulged his most defiant whim in color by painting a Jessica looking out of her father *Shylock's* window. It was certainly an outrageous slap-dash of crude reds and yellows, lake, vermilion, gamboge and ochre. Harmonious it might be, as the great artist could blend it to be seen from a distance; but, assuredly, a strange spectacle to be closely examined. Will it be credited that, on looking at the unlovely *Jessica*, the poet laureate, so chaste and delicate in all his own paintings, should have repeated a simile, probably heedlessly caught from one of his low-lived studies?

She looks as if she had supped off under-done pork, and been unable to digest it in the morning.—*From Men I have Known, by William Jerdan.*

COCK CROWING.—In the west of England, a cock crowing at midnight is a sign that the angel of death is passing over the house; unless the bird be challenging a maiden disturber of his rest upon Christmas Eve, when he is merely assuring her that she will be married in due time; if he disdains to notice the knocking at the hen-house door, the damsel may sing: "All a green willow is my garland," sure that wooers will never trouble her peace of mind.

If the cock crows on going to bed,
He's sure to rise with a watery head.

WILLSFORD says if the bird goes to roost at unusual hours or crows very often in the daytime or at sunset, a sudden change in the weather may be expected; "but when the hen crows, good men expect a storm within doors and without." A correspondent of the *British Apollo*, alarmed by his hens thus asserting their belief in the equality of the sexes, inquired if there was anything ominous in it, and was answered:

With crowing of your hens we will not twit ye,
Since here they every day crow in the city,
Thence thought no omen.

When ought a cock with a well-regulated mind to crow? According to MORIER, the Persians consider 9 o'clock in the morning, noon, 9 in the evening, and midnight as the only times at which a properly-behaved cock should crow; and any bird so depraved as to raise his defiant voice at unseasonable hours, pays with his life for the irregularity. PLINY says the cock knows how to distinguish the stars, and marks the different periods of the day, every three hours, by his note. Old TUSSER sings:

Cock croweth at midnight times few above six,
With pause to his neighbor to answer betwix;
At three o'clock thicker, and then as ye know,
Like all in to matins, near day they do crow.

This agrees with SHAKESPEARE's first, second and third cock. "The foul fiend Flibbertigibbet begins at curfew, and walks to the first cock," says *Mad Tom.*

Come stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crowed,
The curfew-bell hath wrung, 'tis three o'clock,

cries old *Capulet;* and *Ratcliffe*, rousing his master "upon the stroke of four," says:

The early village cock
Hath thrice done salutation to the morn.

DR. JOHN FLEMING, after noting that the bird ordinarily begins to crow after midnight, and crows about daybreak, with usually one intermediate effort, says: "It seems impossible to overlook the connection between the times of crowing and the minimum temperature of the night; nor can the latter be viewed apart from the state of the dew-point, or maximum degree of dampness. Other circumstances, however, exercise an influence, for it cannot be disputed that the times of crowing of different individuals are by no means similar, and that

in certain states of the weather, especially before rain, the crowing is continued all day." If the doctor be right, then even country cocks have no settled rules for crowing; while London birds are so utterly demoralized by town-life, that they delight in raising their lively din at the most unconscionable hours.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ATTRACTIVENESS OF IMAGES.—Yes, there are dolls and dolls; and the commonest, cheapest, meanest of them all has a prospect that is denied to the fairest, daintiest handiwork of the sculptor's chisel. Not if the marble of Cytherea of Praxiteles had been handed down unscathed by time or more destructive religion, would a tithe of the human love be bestowed upon it that our little Fanny lavishes, hour by hour, and day by day, upon the one-armed and much-battered fabric of rags and bran she calls "dear Dolly." There is something deeper than the plummet of philosophy has fathomed, in this affection. Of what dim shadows, past or future, is her doll the *nota bene* to her, as she invests it with the appurtenances, and drags it through the incidents of her own experience, as she washes it, dresses it, takes it out walking or riding, scolds it, feeds it, whips it, and puts it to bed? Is it a satire upon the bootless efforts of children of larger growth? Do "curly gold locks cover foolish brains," or do they wag at us elders in derision when a little one, who herself can scarcely toddle, pushes before her a baby's baby wagon, in which is a baby's baby? Some of the more accessible street emblems share, however, to a limited extent, the affection bestowed on the doll. A manufacturer—we presume a heavy manufacturer—of ornamental iron-work, has in front of his store, in the lower part of this city, the image of a lion couchant. It is so heavy that there is little danger of its being stolen, and hence it is left out at night and on Sundays when the store is closed. Sunday is that lion's gala-day. Troops of children gather around him; some sit on him, some hug him, and on one Sunday in particular they hung his neck with garlands, and joining hands together, danced around him, singing a chorus. To be sure, the garland was made of newspapers, the singers were street Arab-esses, and their song was of the sort that is sold for a nickel. But, on the other hand, the recipient of the testimonial did not make a fool of himself, as recipients usually do; and this circumstance alone redeemed the occasion from the commonplace. In several places in Brooklyn a cast-iron figure of a young African is set up by the curbstone as a hitching-post. It is very life-like; and a friend tells us that, at least a half-mile away from his residence, one of these figures is a focus of attraction for children, and its power extends to considerable distances, so that when his own little ones are missing from home, the first place to search for them is the corner, where they go "to shake hands with the nigger boy"—a fraternization on the part of Young America elsewhere rare enough.—*From the City.*

SAGO.—Though sago, tapioca and arrow-root are all similar in their composition, and are used for similar purposes, they are yielded by distinct plants, and are natives of widely different parts of the world. Genuine sago is furnished by two or more species of *Sagus*, true palms, natives of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, where they not only form extensive natural forests, but are likewise very largely cultivated. The two most important species are *Sagus Rumphii* and *S. lævis*. They are both trees, the latter growing to a height of from thirty to fifty feet, and the former somewhat smaller. They bear a crown of large pinnate leaves, somewhat erect, but bending over sufficiently to give a very graceful appearance to the plants. The flowering spikes are terminal, arising from the centre of the crown of leaves. In *S. Rumphii* the leaf-stalks (petioles) and the sheaths, which inclose the lower portion of the flower spikes, are armed with long, sharp spines, while in *S. lævis* they are smooth—hence one is known as the prickly and the other as the spineless sago palm. The flower spikes are produced when the trees are about fifteen years old, and it takes three years to ripen the fruits, after which the trees die. The fruits of this group of palms are, perhaps, the most beautiful of any throughout the entire vegetable kingdom.

Sago is contained in the soft cellular or central portion of the trunks, and to obtain it the trees are felled, and the trunks cut up into truncheons about two feet long, which are split down the middle, and the interior scooped out, pounded and thrown into water. The starch, of course, separates from the remainder of the pulpy mass, and is poured off with the water, which is allowed to stand or settle, and the residue is collected and purified by successive washings and finally dried, the result being the production of a meal or flour known as sago meal. This, however, undergoes a further system of refining and granulating before it enters into European commerce. The granulating process is said to be of Chinese origin, and it is chiefly carried on at Singapore. The meal, as taken to the manufactory, is usually packed in bags made of plantain leaves. It is carefully washed and strained, and exposed to the air for a short time. When the mass becomes tolerably dry it is then broken up into small pieces and again placed in the air under cover, where it remains until it is thoroughly dry. The lumps are then pounded until the whole has become small enough to be passed through a sieve, the meshes of which are so made as to produce by the final operation of granulating the several forms or sizes of the "pearls." This last operation of granulating, or "pearling," consists of placing the sifted sago in large bags, and thoroughly shaking them backward and forward for several minutes, when the sago is turned out of the proper form, and requires only to be dried before packing for exportation.

The largest quantity of sago is formed in the trunk just at the period when the flower spikes appear. If the flowers were allowed to develop, and the fruits to ripen, the trees would become exhausted and die, and in this state the central portion of the trunk is dried up and is consequently worthless, therefore any delay beyond the proper time in cutting down the trees would be attended with loss to the grower. The plants are usually propagated by offsets.—*Good Words.*

CHURCH AND STATE IN ITALY.—In Italy the State, then, still retains certain powers over Church temporalities, while giving up all power over matters purely spiritual. Still, further legislation may be expected in the matter of these temporalities. It will be interesting to watch what will be the future course of the Italian Government with regard to them. That course will doubtless be in the direction of freeing the State still more from interference with matters ecclesiastical. There are many in Italy who would like to see the State renounce all control over Church temporalities, and hand over the power it still retains as regards them to the municipal and communal authorities, so that they, within the limits of their jurisdiction, should have charge of Church temporalities, and attend to their management and payment. Such a course, it is thought, would free the State from ecclesiastical affairs, while giving the laity the means of protecting itself against tyranny and encroachment on the part of clerical authorities, so carrying out yet more fully the principle of "a free Church in a free State." But without going into future questions, it is clear that the new law makes a great advance in the application of that principle. In place of the old union of the temporal and spiritual powers, their separation is becoming very clearly defined. The spiritual liberty accorded to the Roman and other Churches in Italy is complete, while the temporal power of the head of the Roman Church has been reduced to a minimum. That minimum consists in handing over to the Pope the palaces of the Vatican and Lateran, the villa of Castel Gondolfo, and all the gardens, buildings, &c., which belong to them. To the Sovereign Pontiff, as he is styled, royal honors are accorded. His representatives to foreign Courts, and their representatives to the Vatican, are placed upon the same footing as the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the Government of the Kingdom of Italy. Absolute freedom of communication between the Pope and all the rest of the world is secured. An annual sum, equal to that inscribed in the old Roman budget as forming the Papal civil list, is assured to him by the Italian Government. Such, then, is the temporal position accorded to the Roman Pontiff; while in spiritual matters he has perfect freedom. No longer in the Italian Kingdom do "exequatur," "placets," or "concordats" place any restrictions, as in France, Bavaria and Austria, on the appointment of Bishops by the Pope, on the publishing of his bulls, allocutions and briefs, or on any other of his spiritual acts.

It is obvious, then, that as matters now stand, Italy cannot be reckoned among those countries which have completely severed—as in Ireland and the United States—all connection between Church and State. The first article of the Constitution still remains, declaring that the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion is the only religion of the State. The Italian Government, moreover, accords a special position, and special rights of a temporal kind, to the Holy See; and while giving complete freedom to the spiritual authority of that See, the Government still retains a hold over ecclesiastical temporalities. But though all connection between the State and the Church has not been given up, Italy may fairly claim to have carried out, at least to a very great extent, the principle of freedom in both Church and State—to a greater extent, indeed, than some of her best friends deem wise, though the writer cannot agree in that opinion. For in Italy assuredly the State is now free, if indeed the possession of a civil and religious liberty as nearly as possible identical with that of Great Britain constitutes freedom; to say nothing of Italian soil being at last delivered from the presence of foreign bayonets. Again, the Roman Church is free in the exercise of all her spiritual functions, which is more than can be said of her condition elsewhere; while other Churches, such as the Waldensian and Evangelical, possess no less liberty in Italy than that enjoyed by Nonconformist Churches in England. Whatever, then, logic may urge from its own point of view, practical common sense, at any rate, will admit that Italy has now very fully realized in her practice the maxim of a free Church in a free State.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

SODA.—The two alkalies, soda and potash, have been obtained from time immemorial either by collecting natron, as it was formerly named, during the evaporation of alkaline waters in shallow lakes, or by burning plants which grew on the sea-shore, and gathering up the alkali contained in the ashes. There are lakes formed, as it were, of crystalized carbonate of soda; such is Lake Natrum in Egypt, from which is derived the term natron; and others in Hungary, Russia, India, Tibet and Peru. If vegetables have grown beside the coast, soda is predominant in the ashes; if, on the contrary, they flourished inland, potash is found almost alone. The ashes are washed, and the water dissolving the alkalies may be used at once for any cleansing process; or, after filtering and evaporating, it may be collected in compact or granulated masses, white, red, or bluish. These rough lumps were known in commerce as soda of Alicant, Teneriffe, Spain or Narbonne. There was still a third method of obtaining it—not from plants growing on the sea-shore, but really in the bed of the ocean, such as sea-weeds; from which a result was obtained very poor in soda, but rich in saline composition, and useful in the manufacture of glass, where a variety of salts mixed with the molten fluid was highly favorable.

Such was the state of the market for soda when the French Revolution broke out, and France, placed under the ban of a European coalition, saw many sources of her national wealth dried up. Not only was soda interdicted, but various chemical compounds useful for manufactures, and all those which were indispensable for the engines of war, such as saltpetre and sulphur. The fabrication of artificial soda is one of the most important and beautiful discoveries of this period, so fruitful in chemical invention; such an abundance was supplied, that it was used in many cases where potash had hitherto been necessary, and thus the latter could be reserved for gunpowder alone. A commission of savants was appointed, and they were not long in finding the right man, who had devoted half a century to such researches—NICHOLAS LEBLANC, whose manner of proceeding has survived to the present day without any particular change. It will be seen what difficulties he had to contend against, what other chemical products were brought to light during the operations, and what close relations exist between this any many other articles of trade.

When marine salt is acted upon by sulphuric acid, an acid gas is thrown off, and sulphate of soda remains. In the time of LEBLANC, chemists were were ignorant of the composition of the gas which escapes, and gave it the name, for want of a better, of muriatic acid; and marine salt was supposed to be a composition of this acid and soda, which was an error. In the present day, it is known that marine salt is composed only of soda and chlorine, and that muriatic acid consists of hydrogen and chlorine. Neither LEBLANC nor his companions suspected the real case, that sulphuric acid could have no power over salt without the intervention of water. It is this simple agent which, by decomposing, furnishes oxygen for the sodium, and hydrogen for the chlorine, giving, as a result, the soda, which combines with the sulphuric acid and a gas which flies off, now called, to adopt the more exact names of the new system, hydrochloric acid. Without water there could be no reaction; happily, it was always present in the sulphuric acid that was employed, and consequently this error in theory had no influence over the result in action. We have now reached the point of obtaining sulphate of soda; to obtain the common soda, it is necessary to divide it from the sulphuric acid, which was altogether LEBLANC's discovery. Most chemists proposed a solution of this difficult question by heating it with various bodies; he laid his hand upon the one which gave the best results—chalk, or carbonate of lime and charcoal. It is singular that he did not even know the exact theory of the reaction this produces, which later chemists have fully defined; but his instinct was so sure, his first experiments were conducted with such accuracy, and the quantities were so irreproachably defined, that later years have in no degree changed the manufacturing process which LEBLANC first laid down. First, came the decomposition of marine salt by sulphuric acid, then the decomposition of sulphate of soda by the heated kiln, and the washing of the rough soda on the floor of the kiln. Perhaps, in future days, the manufacture of soda may be no longer necessary, for an immense subterranean deposit, rich in saline particles, similar to those of the salt marshes, has been discovered in Germany, near to Magdeburg—a stratified mass slowly formed by the sea in past geologic ages, and buried in the bowels of the earth by the accumulation of later formations. It was discovered in 1860; and the place, little known before, has attracted many visitors interested in the subject. The barbarous proceedings which were long used to prepare this alkali—the burning down of forests, which were rapidly being exhausted in Germany, Russia, America and Tuscany, are no longer necessary; and the supply of soda, either from the waves of the sea or the mines of Germany, appears to be inexhaustible.—*Chambers's Journal.*

AMERICAN WIT.—If we are pointed to the conspicuous failure of so many comic periodicals—of *Yankee Doodle, Punchinello,* and that last and longest-lived of our humorous weeklies, *Vanity Fair*—it is needful to consider the hopelessness of making the manufacture of fun a daily business. A certain spontaneity is essential to successful humor; and although you may have a whole staff of contributors bubbling over with unpremeditated wit when not drawn upon, you have only to put them under bonds to produce so much wit per week to flatten them out into intolerable bores. Not all the wits of Great Britain, with the pick of the *bons mots* of a kingdom, could have kept *Punch* afloat for the last quarter of a century, without the political and personal caricatures which have made LEECH and DOYLE and TENNIEL so famous. All other comic journals have failed, even in England. And you may sometimes explore the pages of *Punch* itself for weeks, without lighting upon a joke fit to arouse a smile, much more a hearty roar of laughter, such as are drawn out almost daily by paragraphs in our newspapers, and cartoons in our weekly journals. We have our American *Punch*, but he knows no period for his utterances, and assumes no end of Protean disguises. Our daily Press fairly scintillates with jokes, from Maine to California. Poor enough many of them are, but an anthology of the best would easily supplant that melancholy compilation of John Bull's serious attempts at wit, *Joe Miller's Complete Jest-Book*. It is a significant fact that the column headed "Amusing" in the London weekly *Public Opinion* is recruited almost entirely by selections from the American Press, largely even from that of California.—*From the City.*

DRAUGHTSMEN.

An Elevated Department of the Fine Arts—Some Interiors With Characteristic Sketches.

Very probably the many delineators of that picture, always to be seen at every exhibition of native talent, "MARION ENTERTAINING THE BRITISH OFFICERS," the sweet potatoes ever faithfully depicted as the grand central or objective portion of the work, rivaling that other picture so dear to THACKERAY, which he attributes to so many English painters, "King ALFRED in the old Woman's Cottage." Very probably our own great limners would hardly deign to give any position in art to the people we would endeavor to describe. Where to put your hand on them exactly is rather a difficult task. You will find them in all kinds of out of the way places. In buildings not yet blessed by the mechanical skill of OTIS, BROTHERS, whose elevators, with balloon-like ascension, waft you to the alpine summits of eighth stories, up to the very roof you have to trudge, step by step, to discover them. Hidden away in corridors you will see, on a small sign, their names, with draughtsman or designer on wood, inscribed on it in modest characters. The workers there will tell you, as panting with scarcely breath enough to ask a question, you speechless sink into a proffered chair, "that they live in the clouds because the light is purer and clearer there, and because there is so little noise"—though it may be presumed that cheap rental has much to do with it. Mostly two or three of these art-workers inhabit a single room. Very little dens are they mostly, yet quite cheery ones. Of furniture there is not much. There is a good strong table, with a drawing-desk, a portfolio, and a chair or two. Still there is grace and good taste in the meagre decorations. Mostly there is an *écorché*, a statuette flayed, not exactly the one the poet god skinned for an adverse criticism, but something which shows the worker how the muscles play and twist in the human form. Over the chimney-piece there is sure to be a neat engraving—may be a clever etching after REMBRANDT, or some photograph (artist's proof) of an antique, or one of those well-colored prints of English origin. Just as likely a telling caricature of their most intimate friend with his peculiar and salient expression comically hit off to a nicety, graces the wall. Possibly in a cracked tumbler there are flowers. A pipe there always is—generally a collection of them, all within reach, with most luxurious tobacco appendages, and a fragrant odor of the weed invariably perfumes the room.

With the hewers of wood and drawers of water we are supposed to be familiar, but of the existence of a numerous class of drawers on wood, who more or less laboriously earn their bread, but few are acquainted with. Say that his Highness, heir to all the realms of Canday, honors us with his presence. This mighty Prince's advent can only be properly appreciated by the people at large through a complicated series of illustrations. Then Dick and Tom and Bill are put to their mettle. Your penny-a-liner in a scrap of paper can, with a few words, get a situation, and stuff it and pad it out at his leisure, but your draughtsman has harder work. With pencils sharpened, with his rubber and sketch-book, he must be prepared to catch *in extenso*, every thing possible and impossible which has to do with Canday. Does his Royal Highness come in a tug-boat or a balloon, that tug-boat or that balloon have to be put to paper. Should he, though unfortunately, make his grand entry in a wheelbarrow or a hack, all the artist's labor is lost, and at the ninety-ninth hour he must recommence afresh. Photographs had to be consulted for committees of reception—poses, groupings, imagined. Prior ceremonies, going as far back as the time of KOSSUTH, are consulted, and no amount of ingenuity is spared. Of course, it will not do to be too fastidious about it, and as any one grand civic entertainment is pretty much like another, if in King Solomon's time the illustrated papers of that period had recorded Queen Sheba's reception with appropriate cuts, it would have answered quite a good purpose today for any other similar occasion. Do you want a pyx to illustrate your famous work on the religious ornamentation of the fifteenth century, a party in the sixth story will do it for you very cleverly, and with a fund of information will startle you with his archæological knowledge, and a moment afterward, with a new customer, will be ready to give him a perfect drawing of the last celebrated compound washing, wringing and mangling machine.

In looking over the numerous journals at a paper stand, with popular romances all for three or five cents, after one's brains are bewildered over the thoughts of how anybody could write them, then next how anybody could read them, perhaps there rarely comes the question of who illustrates them. There is that inspiriting tale of the "Begrimed Bludgeon or the Blase of Blood." Have you looked at the picture which heads the chapter? Was the picture made first, and those four pages of delirium written after it? As JAVARIN just drew his figures and then wrote under them what they ought to say. The print is a strong one, very strong—overstrained, of course, but not more so than fashion-prints are overdrawn. Yes, there is merit in it. Those thews and muscles and the whole theatrical situation are cleverly imagined. The hero, with his bludgeon, clears a circle round him, and holds the drooping heroine, hanging over the precipice as if she was a wet towel. The greatest little man that ever lived made that picture, and may be put it in the wood for $10, and very well done it is for the money. If he keeps on for a while he will do much better, and get on an illustrated paper or a magazine, always providing he does not starve before that better time comes. In the meantime he is satisfied. That picture has taken three whole days of hard work before it was ready for the wood-engraver. The author of all this insane drivel sent him the manuscript to read. Did the artist ever read it? Never; he simply said: "I ain't paid, you know, for this kind of thing; just give me the leading incident; that's all I want." Some day, when this modest little artist is older, (he has had two or three pictures on exhibition lately, which people have noticed,) and has worked his way up, looking at his old scrap-book, at this picture of his, he will wonder at it and say, "By George, then I had fire and strength. It's great trash, I know, but I recollect I got $10 for it, and it helped to pay my board; but though its all out of drawing, and stilted and crazy, yet I could not do as well now—no, not if I was offered a $1,000 for it."

The field for draftsmen in New-York is immense. Besides a numerous staff regularly employed by the illustrated journals and magazines, and literary purposes, the demands for skilled designs for certain lines of trade are endless. Illustrated catalogues, many of them showing no end of good designing and patient care are being produced every day. At certain periods of the year, though the laborers in this style of art may be counted by the thousands, it is difficult to get any pressing work done.

Mostly these artists have a distinctive *cachet* of their own. Always well educated, perhaps having started with loftier ambitions, they are never exactly reconciled to their half position in art, for the distinction arrived at by NAST, MAT. MORGAN, BELLEW, and EYTINGE, are the rare exceptions. For the multiplicity of work given them, ready at a moment's notice to draw for you the portraits of that million of self-made men, we are so prone to illumine our American journals with, to the exact delineation of a mammoth pumpkin, for rapidity of work, and versatility of talent, they have few equals. It is perhaps for this reason, that appreciating quantity somewhat, we should be less critical as to quality.

A BEAR STORY.

Hunt and Capture of a Bear in Sussex County, N. J.—An Exciting Time.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLENWOOD, Sussex County, N. J.,
Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

This community has been in a great furore for the past week over the appearance of a large black bear near the village, a subsequent extended hunt for it, and its final death. Mr. SAMUEL RYSDYK, a farmer, while chopping wood on the mountain, in a wild spot, on Saturday, was suddenly confronted by the animal, which at once prepared for attack upon the terrified woodsman. He immediately dropped his ax and started off as fast as he could run, followed by the bear. RYSDYK, fearing that he would be overtaken before he could reach home, succeeded in getting into a small tree just in time to escape the hug of Bruin. The bear attempted to climb the tree, but it was not large enough, so it took its station at the foot of the tree and remained on the watch until nearly dark, keeping RYSDYK in a very painful situation the while. It then made off in the direction of RYSDYK's sheep-fold, which was about a mile distant, and when out of sight the "treed" farmer alighted from his perilous perch and lost no time in reaching home. The adventure made a great stir in the neighborhood. An examination of Mr. RYSDYK's sheep-fold revealed the fact that Bruin had given it a visit, as the remains of three valuable Merino sheep were found, and several others were badly mutilated. A reward was at once offered for the capture of the bear, but notwithstanding a hunt for him over several miles of territory, no further trace of it was discovered until Thursday last, when a party, consisting of Mr. RYSDYK and others, were returning from looking after the bear, and discovered it in a hollow place in the mountain. It was brought to bay by the dogs, and showed fight, disabling two or three hounds. Several shots were fired at it, and it was finally dispatched by a ball from Mr. RYSDYK's rifle. It was of unusual size.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The ball of the Twenty-second Regiment takes place on Tuesday next, at the Academy of Music, and will no doubt be a grand affair, as the preparations are on a colossal scale. The members of the Twenty-second have been so successful with their social entertainments that tickets are in eager demand.

At a meeting by G Company, Seventy-first Regiment, the following were elected civil officers for the ensuing year: President, Edward H. Pollock; Vice-President, David Graham; Financial Secretary, Benjamin Fegle; Recording Secretary, Robert A. Stevenson; Treasurer, Russel T. Coe.

The fourth annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers is announced to take place on Jan. 24, at No. 108 Grand-street.

The examination of breech loading arms for the use of the Massachusetts militia came to a close on the 29th ult., and the decision of the Board may soon be expected. The State Legislature has appropriated $50,000 for the purchase of breech-loaders, so that there will be no hitch in that direction.

A number of non-commissioned officers of the British Royal Engineers have been selected to proceed from the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, to Ephesus, for the purpose of superintending the excavations now in progress for the trustees of the British Museum to open up the Temple of Diana, a considerable portion of which has already been brought to light.

Lieut. Tracey, of G Company, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has signified his intention of paying the fine of $75, recently imposed upon him by a Court-martial, thus waiving any claim to make an appeal within the twenty days allowed by law.

The removal of British troops from the Dominion is nearly completed. The few remaining battalions are now concentrated in Halifax, which henceforward will be the head-quarters. There is only about 1,800 men of all arms stationed in this garrison—the Sixtieth Rifles, (which recently arrived from Quebec,) the Sixty-first Regiment of the line, three companies of Royal Engineers, and about two full batteries of Royal Artillery. These may remain for a few months, but it is very likely that one of the regiments will soon take its departure for Great Britain.

Brevet Capt. W. E. Fitch declines to accept the uniform of Adjutant voted him by the Regimental Board of the Tenth, on the ground that said Board has no right to vote away regimental property.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in reviewing the condition of the militia of that city, states that "while a few organizations have kept up their interest, improved their condition, increased their numbers and proficiency in the drill, the majority appear to be on the verge of dissolution. Certainly all members of the militia, and nearly all our citizens, desire to see our organizations equal those of other States, but this can only be accomplished by the earnest and continued efforts on the part of the members, and the hearty co-operation and assistance of our citizens."

The following are the official returns on the recent inspection and muster of the First Division, Pennsylvania National Guard:

	No. of Cos.	Officers.	E. Men.	Agg'te.
First Brigade	13	39	501	540
Second Brigade	20	49	443	492
Fourth Brigade	18	50	383	442
Fifth Brigade	27	66	449	513
Total	78	213	1,776	1,989

The third annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. V., was held at Music Hall, Kingston, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 28th, J. R. Tappen, late Colonel, presiding. The attendance was not large, but the boys were all in good spirits, and the meeting was a happy and lively one.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the New-York State Military Association will be held at Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 16 and 17. The annual address will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 17th, by Rev. G. Halstead Carroll, D. D., Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G., after which the Association will be entertained by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend at his residence. The members will wear fatigue uniforms during the session, but will appear in full-dress uniform, with side-arms, on the occasion of the delivery of the annual address, and at the entertainment given by the Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Col. Hunkele, of the Newark Veteran Regiment, has resigned his position. Col. Ward has also resigned, but the Board of Officers object to accepting it. So there is a nice muddle.

Col. David Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Presley N. Guthrie and Major John Cowley have been elected to command the Eighteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

John F. Huiseman has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Philadelphia.

The following Pennsylvania officers have tendered their resignations, which have been accepted: Capt. Isaac N. Dushane, of the Stewart Guards, New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, and Major Robert M. Elliott, Brigade Inspector of the Eighteenth Division.

The citizens of Manchester have tendered a banquet and levee to the Veterans' Union of New-Hampshire, to take place at Smyth's Hall, in that city, on Tuesday, Jan. 16. The Citizens' Committee is headed by Ex-Gov. Fred. Smyth and Hon. E. A. Straw, and is composed of many of the most prominent men of Manchester.

Col. Blanchard has declined the Coloneicy of the First Infantry. Gen. Dodge has declined the Lieutenant-Coloneicy of the Twenty-first Infantry, on account of business engagements.

The Philadelphia Rifle Club is in excellent trim as regards its finances. There are 1,657 members, and 1,317 shares in the Park stock have been disposed of at $25 a share. The assets consist of $86,803 08; the liabilities, $69,489 08, and net assets, $17,314. The improvements at the Park during the year consisted of the bowling-house, sheds, with 130 stalls; music stands, nine drinking bars, place for generating gas, aqueduct, and improvements to the shooting-house and target stand. The receipts for the year amounted to $44,901 99, and the expenses, $44,670 51. The report of the Park Committee shows that 726 barrels of beer had been sold at the Park during the year, with a net profit to the society of $14,441.

The famous story of the "stuffed Captain" in the Prussian Army, has at length received a satisfactory explanation. In all Prussian budgets there figures a Captain of the First Regiment of the Foot Guards, for whose pay the estimates are charged with 1,300 thalers, though the officer's name is not to be found in the army list. The mystery has given rise to much speculation. The "stuffed Captain" turns out to be no other than his Majesty himself, by his Imperial dignity Captain of his own First Foot Guards. He pays the 1,300 thalers toward the support of the tallest men of that company of giants, for which, like Frederick the Great, he has a constitutional tenderness.

The report of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts shows the militia of that State to be in excellent condition. The number of men in camp in 1871 was 5,362, represented to be well-disciplined and prepared for efficient service. The ordinary expenses of the year were about $166,000, being some $30,000 less than those of the previous year. Prior to the late war this item of State expense was not far from $70,000 annually.

The Troops in Chicago—Gen. Sheridan's Official Report.

The Chicago papers publish Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN's official account to the Secretary of War, giving a full report of the operations of the military in Chicago, during and subsequent to the great fire. We quote the last paragraph:

"In conclusion, I beg leave to say to the Honorable Secretary of War, that in the performance of the duties above enumerated, that I never for one moment thought of infringing or abrogating any of the civil laws; that my only desire was to aid the civil authorities of this city to carry the heavy burdens which had fallen on them by an unparalleled calamity. If his Excellency, Gov. PALMER, had, on the 11th of October, when I telegraphed him, or on the 12th of October, when I saw him personally, intimated that my course was distasteful to him I would have accepted any wise suggestions which he might have made to satisfy the demands of a people prostrated and sick at heart from the loss of a very large part of their beautiful city. I was as pure in my motives as are those of the whole world who are now sending their charities here to relieve the distressed."

Erie Shares Claimed by Fisk and Gould.

The 12,780 Erie Railway shares claimed by FISK and GOULD as belonging to them personally were to have been transferred before Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, to the custody of the English bondholders, in accordance with Judge BLATCHFORD's decision. The transfer was postponed till Monday, however, and JAY GOULD was directed to authorize the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to register the stock in the name of HEATH and RAPHAEL.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

No orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, last evening, to fit out vessels for emergent service, and some of the officers entertain the opinion that an appropriation will have to be made by Congress, before any work can be done in the yard. One of the Russian vessels of war will be overhauled at the Navy-yard, but this will not involve the employment of any extra men. There are a number of vessels lying in ordinary, which can be fitted out at short notice on the reception of orders from Washington.

FRANCE.

The Close of the Year—A Light-Hearted Nation—President Thiers and the Empire—The Intended Sale of the Crown Jewels—Scenes in the Assembly—"Raising the Wind"—A Gloomy City—News from the Bourbons—A Creditable Deed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 15, 1871.

The last air of the "Crown Diamonds" runs through my head as I begin to write my letter of to-day, and with the strongest desire to come down to serious affairs, I cannot shut out a panorama of fanciful stage pictures which persist in floating through the mind. The past week has been a most extraordinary one. But two things come out clear and sharply from the general *tohu-bohu*, and those are confusion and gayety of heart. EMILE OLLIVIER could never enter upon a war with lighter conscience than that now displayed by the rulers of France in dealing with great and important questions. Trying to trace out the windings of this tangled political skein one finds himself whirled away in a wild mental dance, following M. THIERS and the Assembly through the steps of the Carmagnole around the typical body of the dead Empire, and to the lively air of AUBER's famous overture. In all of her changes and under many of her Governments, France has been almost grotesque in the conduct of her public affairs. The Legislative Chamber dances through its work as the Shakers dance out their religious ceremonies, amusing themselves by kicking their bills about like foot-balls, until the hour for dinner or the Paris train, when they hustle them all off together, pell-mell, helter-skelter, anyhow and anywhere, and in such inextricable confusion that it is days afterward before one can tell just what is done. The Deputies spend but a few hours a day at their work, and always with impatience, being only anxious to hurry off to the amusements of the day; M. ORDINAIRE to amuse the noisy Reds of the Café Madrid, where the young Deputy is greatly fêted; M. GAMBETTA to the costly dinners in cosy cabinets *Chez Brébant*, or at the Maison d'Or; M. DE TILLANCOURT to the salons of Mme. LA MARQUISE to retail the bon-mots he has invented during the evening's session. M. THIERS himself drives away to the dinner at the Prefecture, the report of which, and the guests assisting, is given out to the Press with the most praiseworthy regularity. The Opera balls have begun, and the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* once more devote their columns to *blague*. At least all this reminds us of the past, and we recall the Reign of Terror always to the air of the "Crown Diamonds," when men danced and women sung while the guillotine clicked out its music to amuse the *tricoteuses* occupying the orchestra chairs upon the Place de la Concorde. During the second Empire the sound of rioting and laughter was highest when its bottom was rapidly falling from decay, and once more we see that curious mixture of lightness, vanity and general damning of the consequences which precedes some violent and unexpected change. The air is full of rumors and reports; everyone feels that something is going to happen, what nobody much cares, and all reflecting men are awaiting that one calm, sober, almost terrifying moment which precedes the expected crash. Frankly, very few believe that the Government of M. THIERS is destined to survive above a few days more.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE EMPIRE.

I have always maintained that M. THIERS' hatred for the Empire would one day prove his ruin. Instead of leaving that régime, with all its faults and all its errors, to the verdict of history, he persists in throwing mud upon it, and is trying to dig it up root and branch. One-third of his message is devoted to its abuse, and the many unnecessary sarcasms thrown at it, with the misrepresentations of violent hatred, if they have not succeeded in giving the Empire the crown of martyrdom, have at least given its defenders just the opportunities they have long desired. At the request of M. POUYER-QUERTIER, or of the Government, the Assembly votes the sale of the crown jewels of France, to help make up the deficit in the revenue and to meet the pressing obligations of the year; and in the same session the Government insists upon giving up the so-called property of the ORLEANS Princes—not because they have made a demand for it, but to repair the "outrageous wrong committed by NAPOLEON by the decree of January, 1852." It is not as a matter of justice that this step is taken, but through hatred to the Empire. This has given the Imperialists the chance they desired. It is the law that a Prince elected to the throne shall give up all of his private fortune to the State in return for the crown privileges conferred upon him. The Princess VICTORIA did this when she became Queen of England. LOUIS PHILIPPE willed his large estates away by what is called the "Act of Dotation" the evening before he ascended the throne. By law, then, the property thus willed away belonged to the people of France, and they had a right to claim it. The reparation was made by the decree of January, 1852. Of the sum the Bonapartists have been able to trace, ninety-three and one-half millions out of ninety-five millions, showing that all the money was expended in works of charity or for the improvement of France. The present act of reparation is to undo the former act of reparation and to take from the people the money which legitimately belongs to them, for LOUIS PHILIPPE had no right to will it away. The worst of this "reparation" is that the money goes to the richest princely family in Europe. The Duc D'AUMALE, with the property of the last Prince DE CONDE, has near twenty millions of private property, and the others have about 150,000 francs a year. Portions of this sum must go to MONTPENSIER, by no means a poor man, to King LEOPOLD and the Duc DE HANDRES and the Empress CARLOTTA, and another portion must go to Berlin, to the COBURG Princesses. It is said that the Duc D'AUMALE, who can afford it, has the intention to make a *coup de théâtre*, when the final vote is taken, by presenting his portion to France; but there is little danger of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER doing the same, for he has the reputation of HARPAGON with respect to money.

SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Several scenes occurred in the Assembly while the question of the sale of the crown-diamonds was under discussion. One member cried that the present Government, being provisional, had no right to sell the jewels. "Provisional," replied M. LANGLOIS, bristling like a porcupine, "it is the definitive." Thereupon a member of the Left said that the Republic was a fact, and M. DAHIREL said that he yet hoped to see the crown-jewels worn by the legitimate Queen of France. But the Chamber voted the sale of all which were not artistic or historical relics, just as it allowed the sale of the Emperor's wines, the Prince Imperial's playthings, and the undergarments of the Empress. M. POUYER-QUERTIER will hurry up the sales to be sure of the money before the Assembly changes its mind, and in a few days we shall have a large number of diamond merchants from Amsterdam haggling with the Secretary over the price of the precious stones.

"RAISING THE WIND."

This is only one of the devices to raise the lacking twelve hundred millions necessary to complete this year. Owing to the tax on matches two large manufactories, employing about 450 hands, have closed their doors. The palace of St. Cloud and its domain, with Prince NAPOLEON's Château of Meudon, are to be sold, and after all there are a good many millions to be made up. A new way for raising money has been found. In the Courts the Judges now put on an additional fine of forty francs, twenty-eight francs of which goes to the Treasury. Yesterday a case was tried of a man who run against a ladder, upon the top of which was perched a painter. The painter had his leg broken by the fall. The Court imposed damages to the sum of four hundred and forty francs, four hundred to the wounded painter, twenty-eight to M. POUYER-QUERTIER, and the rest as costs of Court. I could give a large number of instances to show how closely the Government is trimming to make up its deficit, and it takes all of this trouble rather than impose a tax upon incomes.

A GLOOMY CITY.

As I write, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, I have been forced to light the gas, and the street lamps are being lighted. Never have I seen, out of London, so dense a fog. Yet it will be a blessing to Paris, for it will clear the almost impassable streets. The recent snow was left upon the ground and was soon turned into a mass of dark-brown mud or slush, over shoe deep. Never before, at least during the present century, was Paris so dirty. It is impossible to move about. The manufacturers in by-streets cannot haul their stock, and the omnibus company alone has lost two hundred horses since the first day of the snow. This company is under a very great number of rules and restrictions, but there is a clause in its charter by which it can demand that the streets shall be kept in good order. It intends to sue the city to recover damages for the loss of its horses. In the last meeting of the Municipal Council M. LACKROY said that the Prefect was doing his best to make the people regret the last régime, and that Baron HAUSSMANN would never have left the streets in such a condition. M. LEON SAY resented the remark, and said that it was the duty of the householders to clean away the snow in front of their doors, and that he intended to issue an order to that effect. Sure enough, yesterday morning there was an order placarded, and the shopkeepers simply snapped their fingers at it, and refused point blank to obey. There is such a thing as carrying economy too far. Formerly Paris was well-lighted, but now only one-third of the gas-jets are used, and the streets are dark and sombre. Each door (each householder or leaseholder) pays five francs a year for the especial purpose of clearing off the sidewalks and of sweeping the streets, and the people do not want to pay and do the work too. Under the Empire, one million francs was expended every Winter in clearing away the snow and mud, and employment given to thousands of poor. Last week all of the old sweepers went with their shovels to the Prefecture, but were turned away, with the remark that it was the business of the householders to clear the pavements. On receiving such reports, one Mayor, at least, took the matter into his own hands, and swore that if M. SAY would not clear the streets of the Fourth Arrondissement he would, and he did. By a placard he invited laborers to come with their shovels, and he set them at work, paying them out of the funds at the Mayor's office.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The bad weather of the past week and the bad condition of the streets has sensibly increased the rate of mortality, and has been very fatal to aged persons. This arises partly from the very high price of provisions. Beef, this morning, sells for forty-eight cents a pound; milk is out of all reason, and eggs are four sous each. A small chicken sells for four francs. People of moderate income, who are unable to pay seventy five cents a hundred for wood or coal, are thus left a prey to the weather, and are deprived of their usual nourishment. Every day we read of the death of some well-known aged person. Yesterday it was the turn of an old gentleman of ninety-five years, the Baron ST. PONS DE LESSAYE, who died at his hotel in the Faubourg Saint Germain. The aged Baron began life as a page to LOUIS XVI., and was afterward a cornet in the King's light-horse. He had thus seen the Absolute Monarchy, the Constitutional Monarchy of 1789, the first Republic, the Directory, the Consulate, the first Empire, the first Restoration, the Hundred Days, the second Restoration, the Government of July, the second Republic, the second Empire, the third Republic, the Commune, and the Government of M. THIERS—total, fifteen different Governments, or fourteen, if we call the present the third Republic.

NEWS FROM THE BOURBONS.

It is extremely gratifying to learn that the Spanish exiles in France, the partisans of Queen ISABELLA, have at length accomplished the long-expected "fusion" of the different branches of the BOURBONS. The arrangement entered into is that the crown shall belong to the son of the Queen, who will mount the throne under the title of King ALPHONSO XII. The Regency during the minority of the King is to belong to the Duc DE MONTPENSIER. Matters are thus very happily settled, and Spain is saved all trouble of expressing her own opinion about the matter. In this family arrangement, however, there are some omissions. In the first place Don CARLOS is not mentioned in the compact, and we do not feel quite sure that he will consent to be *fusioned* out of the way in that manner. Secondly, there seems to be no well-developed plan for getting the crown out of King AMADEUS' hands, and should that cautious young monarch lock it up at night with his silver spoons, I do not see how the "fusion" is going to benefit ALONZO the brave or ALPHONSO XII.

A CREDITABLE DEED.

The *Figaro* has done one good act, with all its "lightness of heart." The Assembly voted a million and a half to repair the house of M. THIERS, and gave pensions to the widows of CHANDAY, DE L'ESPEE, and others, but left the families of the thirty *gendarmes* shot by the Commune in the rue Haxo in the most extreme misery. The widows of these brave men were working to support their families, and earning about thirty-five to forty cents a day. But that name *gendarme* has an imperial sound, mind you, and despite the new appellation of *gardiens de la paix*, no one would think of remembering the brave fellows who remained at their post at the expense of their lives. The *Figaro* opened a subscription for these poor widows, and in three days' time it has run up to more than sixty thousand francs. Among the subscribers are the ORLEANS princes, who gave five hundred francs each, and M. ORDINAIRE, the young gentleman who defends their assassins, and treats his fellow Deputies as murderers, did the magnificent by putting his name down for one hundred francs. That was, you know, to show that he did not bear malice. By the by, the one thousand placards posted by the Government are the very best of electioneering papers for this young man, and he is sure to be re-elected by the club of the rue Grolée. At the Café Madrid he says that he is not yet done with the Committee. It is singular to note that the last time the censure was voted was in 1849, and upon M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN. ASHBY.

ANOTHER RING SMASHED.

The Investigation of the Newtown, Queens County, Justices' and Constables' Bills—Frauds Frustrated.

The tax-payers of the town of Newtown complain that for several years they have been in the grip of a "ring" as rapacious as ever that of Tammany was, and only less thievish in proportion to the limits of their field of operations. The Justices and constables of the town were leading spirits in the annual raid on the tax-payers, and made up their bills only on the principle of how much it would be safe for them to charge. As the bills were practically audited by themselves, the Town Clerk and Justices composing the Board of Town Auditors, they had little to fear as to their claims being disputed. Year after year their bills grew in amount, until this year, when some of them assumed such outrageous proportions that a few public spirited tax-payers determined to resist them, and appealed to the Board of Supervisors against it. The result of this action so far is that the Board has held several meetings to consider the matter, and after deciding that the bills, one and all, were legally defective in the manner in which they were made up, finally, at a meeting on Thursday last, appointed a committee to revise them and strike out such charges as were deemed illegal. The Committee has since been at work, and at a meeting of the Board, held at Jamaica yesterday, the result of their labors in the case one trustee's bill—that of Squire DELAHANTY—was announced. The finding of the Committee was that this bill of $1,733 be cut down to $660, and the probabilities seem to be that some of the other bills will be reduced in even a larger ratio.

A Ship Goes Through Dutch Gap Canal.

From the Richmond State Journal, Jan. 3.

The steam-ship *Wyanoke*, of the Old Dominion line, yesterday passed safely and with difficulty through Dutch Gap Canal. She is 260 feet in length, and is the largest vessel which has ever attempted the experiment. Numbers of small vessels have frequently passed through the canal, but until yesterday the consequences to large vessels were in doubt. This route shortens the distance between this place and City Point about eight miles. Mr. BUTLER deserves the thanks of navigators for thus aiding them in time and expense.

FINE ARTS.

First Annual Exhibition of the Palette Association.

The Palette Association, which now numbers about 300 members, a majority of whom are artists, is giving its first annual exhibition at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 815 Broadway. The collection comprises 129 pictures, and twelve pieces of sculpture. We have space only to notice a few of the most prominent paintings. Occupying the place of honor is THOMAS HILL's "Grand Cañon of the Sierras or Yosemite," No. 31, which we have seen but under the somewhat deceptive influence of gas-light. The subject is a grand one, and such as only a great artist could hope to treat successfully. In the foreground is a patch of green sward, on which are a couple of Indians watching the movements of some wild animals, we may suppose, among the rocks and trees above. On the right is a patch of forest, beneath the shade of which is a couple of wigwams, or tents. On the left commences the cañon, stretching away with its towering rocky sides into the far distance. That Mr. HILL has succeeded in transferring to canvas the entire mystery and grandeur of the cañon we will not say. He has given us what we have no doubt is a very faithful representation of a very imposing scene, but nothing more. We scarcely feel while looking on Mr. HILL's work that we are standing alone amid the grandest works of Nature; nor do we feel impelled by it to "look from Nature up to Nature's God." In other words, Mr. HILL's picture does not awake the emotions which it should do. To speak of it in detail, we can say that the color is generally good, and the geological formation of the mighty rocks well studied. The foliage is poor, ragged, and carelessly painted, and the same may be said of the foreground generally. The sky, too, is commonplace. The picture is, however, as a whole, an improvement on the "White Mountains," exhibited last year at GOUPIL's. "The Rapids of Mountain Island," No. 39, by WORDSWORTH THOMPSON, is a pleasing work, with carefully painted foliage, which we may be able to refer to again. No. 43, "A Pastoral," by WM. HART, has all the excellencies usually displayed by this artist. The foliage is admirably studied, and the water beneath the o'erarching elms as liquid as the element itself. Notice the light falling between the trees in the middle distance and the reflection of the white birch on left bank. How soft the distance bounded by its purple hills, and how sharp, clear and well brought out every object in the foreground, from the lazy cows to the straggling bushes and winding wood path. No. 54, "In the Wilderness," by JULIAN SCOTT, shows a group of soldiers in action. The attitudes are easy and natural, and the expressions finely brought out. No. 12, "The Scarlet Letter," by W. MAGRATH is an illustration of a subject which it is somewhat surprising our artists have not taken up ere this. Mr. MAGRATH's picture shows us "Hester Prynne," wandering from her home and bearing in her arms "Little Pearl." The face of the principal figure is full of sweetness and expression. It is such a face as Hester's might have been—full of sorrow, yet not altogether hopeless. The general color, too, is better than usual with Mr. MAGRATH's pictures. The "Orlando," No. 77, by the same artist, is good in attitude, but the face is deficient in molding and expression. Mr. MORAN's "New-York Bay from the Battery," No. 51, is carefully painted, the water being especially good. Among the sculpture are some specimens by G. HESS and others, worthy of notice.

MECHANICALIZED ART.

In the *Westminster Review*, under the heading of "Bearings of Modern Science on Art," some curious views are put forth by a writer who believes that we are fast approaching the time when mechanical aids and appliances must be introduced into art, as they have been into all other things. "Scientific art," says the author of the article, "will so habituate the senses to inexhaustible splendor of hue, and to accuracy of intricate form, that manual achievements must come to show a glaring rudeness. The polarizing mirror will spoil us for the noble child's-play of TITIAN's yellows and TURNER's scarlets; the crystal, with its pellucid severities of form, will train us to see hesitating crooks in all lines drawn or sculptured by the fingers. Optics will ultimately furnish a direct art of decoration by means of an apparatus of prism, polariscope, tube and wire, by the side of which the old brush and palette will seem as rude as would be pandean pipes beside a full modern orchestra."

We may certainly be allowed to doubt whether the airy visions of the writer will even become realities. If composition went for nothing, and "splendor of hue" and "accuracy of form" were everything, then these wild theories might be realized, but as it is we fancy neither the camera, nor the polarizing mirror, will supply the place of brains.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 6.

By Judge Barrett.

Bernhard et al. *vs.* Strauss; motion denied.

Norton *vs.* Stanton et al.; motion to refer, &c., denied without prejudice, &c.

Oneida National Bank of Ithaca *vs.* Manhattan Savings Bank; default opened without costs.

Norton *vs.* Stanton et al.; there should be an allowance, but I can form no idea of the proper amount without an affidavit upon the subject.

Pitts *vs.* Pitts; extra allowance of $350.

Miller *vs.* Doliner; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Palmer *vs.* Hussey; motion denied, with $10 costs.

N. Segar *vs.* Bolton et al.; motions denied.

Stebbins *vs.* Brown; costs readjusted by reducing referee's fee to $345.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Bennett *vs.* Ashman; motion granted.

Badger *vs.* The Railway Passengers' Insurance Company; order granted.

Grant *vs.* Taylor; order granted.

Boese *vs.* The Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted.

Curran *vs.* Mittnacht; the Court must be furnished with stenographer's minutes.

McDougal *vs.* Peters; order opening default granted.

Schoenwald *vs.* The Metropolitan Savings Bank; taxation of costs affirmed.

Ritter *vs.* Philips; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 6.

By Judge Lowe.

Pauline Spreatin *vs.* Robert Spreatin; judgment for divorce granted in favor of defendant.

Wehle *vs.* Haviland; motion denied, without costs.

Henry H. Mincho *vs.* Henry Schwartz; injunction vacated.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Pratt.

Carolina Engleman *vs.* Charles W. Engleman; motion for additional counsel fee and alimony denied, with leave to renew on evidence taken before a referee.

Taft *vs.* Wright; motion for stay denied; no costs.

Andrew J. Wood *vs.* H. J. Unger; motion to change place of trial granted, unless plaintiff stipulate to referee, &c., in which case motion denied.

F. A. Seaman *vs.* F. C. E. Flurscheimer; injunction continued, and John Scrimer appointed receiver, unless defendant stipulate to have decree of dissolution entered and account taken of all matters, &c.; refer and take short notice, &c., and give bond in the sum of $1,500 to abide any decree. In case defendant so stipulate and give bond, injunction dissolved and motion for receiver denied without costs.

James Hagerty, infant, &c., *vs.* Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company; bill of costs as taxed must stand, except one term fee, which must be stricken out.

James J. Carso *vs.* Charles W. Engleman; motion for reference granted.

Abner Greenleaf *vs.* P. W. Barr et al.; cause set down for the third Friday of January, unless defendant in the meantime pays all over due interest on first mortgage or gives bond in the sum of $5,000 to pay any deficiencies on sale. In case defendant complies, case may go off term on payment of term and witness fees.

Elizabeth C. Marting et al. *vs.* Peter S. Marting et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied without costs; leave to plaintiffs to serve affidavits on parties not served.

John J. Sprague *vs.* Patrick Thorp; motion to confirm report of referee granted and judgment for plaintiff. Motion to vacate stay in fourteen actions denied, and stay continued twenty days to allow defendant to appeal, and in case appeal is taken, stay continued pending decision of General Term. Defendant to have leave to move to amend, &c.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE COURT.

Before Surrogate Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Edward Devondorf, John J. Cox, and William Hopkins, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: John McLaughlin, of the town of Flatbush, Catharine Shields, Alpheus B. Avery, Robert Dewhurst, William Lovett, Sophia Eckstein, William F. Coles, Betsy Ward, Catharine Grim, Stewart Thorp, and Christiana Speer, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Eugene F. Winham were granted to Hiram C. Winham, of the City of Brooklyn.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	34	42	43	37
Stand of barometer in inch.	29.79	29.66	..	29.69

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1872.

The New-York Times,
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This Journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. The department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year..... 5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year..... 8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)..... 25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year..... 50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Government is resolved to be fully prepared against any possible complication with Spain. Orders have been given to prepare six iron-clads for sea, a precaution of whose necessity every one will admit that the Cabinet is the best judge. It would be somewhat ludicrous for a great and powerful nation to be compelled to threaten an appeal to force in order to obtain satisfaction from a foreign Power, and then to find itself without any force available for immediate employment. Hence the measures that are now being taken to provide against any emergency.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, City Chamberlain, has resigned at last, and has got a first-class certificate of character from Mayor HALL. His books are balanced to a cent, it appears; but then so CONNOLLY'S used to be, and the City was robbed all the same. We suppose that BRADLEY has been shrewd enough to be satisfied with the plunder he got from drawing some half a dozen different salaries. One little transaction he has, however, never condescended to explain, and that is the $16,583 33 he drew under the name of salary as President of the Croton Board—an office which he never filled. His appointment of HAGGERTY, the vouchier-thief, as Court-house janitor, was also a highly-suspicious circumstance, and, from the fact of being made the subject of a special clause of the Tax Levy, might lead one to infer that BRADLEY had some powerful reason for obtaining the services of a ruffian about the County buildings. Why Mayor HALL should have appointed anybody in BRADLEY'S place at the present juncture, and why he should have selected the President of the Tenth National Bank, it is equally impossible to explain.

Probable End of a Checkered Career.

Yesterday afternoon EDWARD S. STOKES became tired of the slow process of law in redressing the wrongs he is alleged to have suffered at the hands of JAMES FISK, Jr. Apparently informed of FISK'S movements, he proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, and on the first landing of the staircase leading upward from the ladies' entrance, quietly awaited the arrival of the man whom he went prepared, if not resolved, to shoot. Without a word of warning, or any display of sudden anger, STOKES discharged the two bullets which have inflicted what are believed to be fatal wounds upon the object of his deadly hate. The murderous deed may have been the result of calm premeditation, or it may have been caused by a sudden access of passion. In either case, it was both brutal and cowardly, and will attract toward Fisk an amount of public sympathy to which no part of his career has entitled him. People who have hoped that FISK would end his days in the State Prison can still afford to pity him, as he lies face to face with death brought on by the hand of an assassin. This man has fallen a victim to the bad passions to which he pandered all his life. He has escaped a violent death more than once already, and he has kept ruffians in his pay to threaten the lives of other men if need were. Yet, had he been hung to a lamp-post in Wall-street, in September, 1869, no good man could have applauded the deed, great as was the provocation he had given. And now, when his worst deeds are somewhat softened by distance, and slow-footed but certain legal justice was on his track, there is nobody but will cry shame upon the foul method of his taking off.

In July, 1868, FISK and his partner GOULD found themselves, in the words of Mr. ADAMS, "beginning life as it were, in absolute control of the Erie Railway, but with an empty treasury and a doubtful reputation." Since then the treasury has been somewhat replenished, though their reputation has not improved. If money-making, no matter by what sacrifice of honor or by what outrages upon law and morality, were the foremost aim of life, then FISK deserves to rank high among the representative men of the century. If it is admissible to make one's passions the sole standard of right and wrong, and to hold self-interest as the only sacred thing upon earth, then FISK'S errors were venial and his life respectable. It is but just to remember that there are many people who get through life on just such maxims as these, and who earn nothing approaching to the colossal infamy which attaches to the name of FISK. The man who rose from a Vermont peddler to be a power in Wall-street, a dictator of some of the greatest enterprises on this continent, and a character of note the world over, was no common sample of humanity. He possessed something more than mere Yankee cunning and native mother-wit. There was a grandeur of conception about his rascalities which helps to lift him above the vulgar herd of scoundrels, and a certain administrative ability about the conduct of his schemes which proves him to have been no common sharper. The financial history of the last ten years has helped to develop FISK in a way which, earlier or later, might have been impossible. He assisted in making the era of corruption amid which he lived, but the time also reacted upon him. When Judges upon the bench and eminent counsel were found eager to do his bidding, it is hardly to be wondered at if FISK proceeded upon the maxim that every man has his price. When society was so reluctant to shut its doors in his face, it was no difficult inference for a mind like FISK'S that the women of his acquaintance were not very unlike the rest of their sex.

FISK played the most prominent and showy part among a company of very accomplished swindlers. There was a real or assumed *bonhommie* about the man which gave him a certain success with the outer world, which the wily and suspicious GOULD could never have attained. But this very ostentation of his disreputable success made his influence upon society more fatally corrupting than it would otherwise have been. He was just the sort of outwardly brilliant rascal to appeal to the imagination of youth, and to debase the ideal of a certain type of men of mature age. Admirers of all the gilded appanages of Erie were frequently liable to forget that all these things came from the illegal possession of other men's money, and would have only excited anger or disgust had they been the tawdry spoils of a common sneak-thief. Whether JAMES FISK, Jr., lives or dies, there is no reason for disguising how unlovely his career has been. As a fellow-man lying in agony and under fear of death, we may give him such sympathy as our human instincts prompt. As one of the greatest foes of the highest interests of his country and his generation, his memory cannot but be execrated to the end of time.

A Political Craft Without Compass or Rudder.

It becomes very questionable whether Mr. GREELEY means to support the principles and candidate of the Republican Party in the next Presidential election. That there should be any such doubt with reference to so old a champion of the cause of Republicanism, is not a pleasant thing to contemplate; but he himself makes it inevitable. It is the natural inference from his acts and expressions concerning the Presidency for the past twelvemonth. He has constantly avoided any hearty committal of himself or his paper on the subject, and has behaved as if his mind were distracted—perhaps by overmastering personal ambition, perhaps by jealousies and spites contending with his better impulses—from its fair and frank consideration. He has shown for a long time an apparently irresistible tendency, to use one of his own classic phrases, "to plow with strange heifers."

The generally accepted explanation of his course is, that he wants a Presidential nomination for himself from the Republican Party, and that he has not made up his mind what he will do if he does not get it. We certainly do Mr. GREELEY no injustice in referring to this popular feeling. If he was not blinded by his own natural excitement in the matter—an excitement which the wisest and best may, as he has himself suggested, be pardoned for experiencing—he would see for himself how his fellow-citizens regard him. His political friends, those who would be glad to see him honored with the nomination of the party to the highest office of the nation, are by no means so insensible as he is himself to the current of public opinion. We do not like to sow suspicion in a soil from which bad feeling can so easily be reaped as it can from Mr. GREELEY'S wounded self-esteem; but we fear that if he should set himself sternly to discover what the criticism of his friends is on each new Presidential demonstration of his, he would be shocked to find the frequency with which his favorite Saxon epithet, "fool," escapes their lips.

Mr. GREELEY himself, however, is undoubtedly ignorant of the effect of his course. When, after chasing JEFFERSON DAVIS through the Mississippi States, he finally felicitated himself on grasping that aged traitor's hand, and telling him how glad he was to see him, and how much he thought of his wife,—we presume it never occurred to him that any political capital he could make in the South by such a demonstration would be dearly purchased at the expense of the surprise and disappointment of the North that he should consent to hold friendly intercourse with A Fool so thoroughly and justly despised. There were many other incidents in that unfortunate journey which many men of less ability and more common sense would have avoided. But Mr. GREELEY has learned no wisdom from the way in which his acts have been received. Only the other day, he plucked from a Western newspaper, and held up to the public with an infatuated confidence, a letter of his to the editor of the Jefferson (Mo.) *Caucasian*, full of advice to the Democracy about how to win the next Presidential election. Such a letter from any other public man would have been a piece of arrant folly, which Mr. GREELEY would have detected instantly, and as instantly denounced. He would have told the author that any one who did not see that such an application as this of the editor of the *Caucasian*, was a mere bait to draw out some expressions that could be used to damage the author's party, was a silly fool; that to imagine that any influential Democrat sincerely wanted his views on the proper course of the Democratic Party, or seriously thought of him as a Presidential candidate, was a piece of egregious vanity which no man without the Presidential maggot in his head would be guilty of. And though this way of treating the letter would have been harsh, not to say unmannerly, there would have been in it a good deal of that "horse sense" which Mr. GREELEY so often shows in dealing with other men's foibles.

And undoubtedly the first question Mr. GREELEY would have asked about the author would have related to his intention to go over to the Democrats. That would be a natural question. We think Mr. GREELEY feels that it is so in his case, for when a Cincinnati paper puts it to him, he answers in the following evasive manner:

"Mr. GREELEY *is not likely* to support any one 'on a Democratic platform;' for the excellent reason that he is not (in a party sense) a Democrat—never was, and *is not likely* to be."

This, it will be perceived, leaves the case precisely where it was before. Everybody knew Mr. GREELEY "never was, and is not now (in a party sense) a Democrat," but whether he would be or not in the future his recent course has made an open question. He has certainly given people plainly to understand that he would not refuse even a Democratic nomination for the Presidency if he could get it, and that he would rather see the Democrats win than the Republicans with Gen. GRANT at their head. This is the only rational interpretation that can be placed on his letter.

Bribery and Corruption.

In the recent contests at Syracuse and Albany, the only sources from which money could be obtained in any considerable sums for bribery have been arrayed on the side of the *Tribune* and its friends. If the Erie Ring or the Tammany Ring spent any money in the late State Convention, or in the recent contest for Speaker at Albany, it was certainly spent in aid of the *Tribune's* faction, for in both cases the Erie Ring and the friends of Tammany earnestly supported the defeated cause, which was that of the *Tribune*. JAY GOULD went all the way to Syracuse in a special car, avowedly to control the State Convention, and immediately on his arrival, he had a prolonged confidential interview with Senator FENTON. In the recent contest, the newly-elected legislative director of the Erie Road was the active supporter of ALVORD, and carried over to his cause more than one member who came to Albany prepared to vote for SMITH. In like manner, both at Syracuse and at Albany, the organs and tools of Tammany were the earnest opponents of the successful cause. If, then, vast sums were spent in bribing at the State Convention and at Albany by the supporters of the successful cause and candidates, the money must have come from somewhere. The candidates certainly did not furnish it. No one suggests that they did. But it is vaguely said to have come from the Custom-house. The Committee of Investigation, which is now in session in this City, is commissioned to investigate this charge, so far as the State Convention is concerned. It will be found that not only was no money expended, but no office under the National Administration was promised or given to influence the vote of any person, either in the recent State Convention or during the contest at Albany.

When we hear it asserted that large sums of money have been spent in bribery in any political contest, we naturally look to see not only whence the money came, but what was the motive for spending it. In the contest for the nomination for the Speaker, it will not be denied that the Canal Ring, the Erie Ring, and all the other "rings" were in favor of ALVORD. If *they* spent any money, it must have been spent in the interest of those who now make a howl about bribery. If any money was spent to elect SMITH, the "Custom-house Ring" alone could have furnished it. Now, allowing, for the moment, that there is such a Ring, and that it has money to spend, what object was there in spending it to elect SMITH? The *Tribune* and all the other organs of detraction admit that SMITH is honest, and that he goes into the Speaker's chair untrammeled. Who, then, could have desired to spend his money to put him there? What had the Custom-house Ring to accomplish by electing him? What interests had they which could be furthered by SMITH'S election? The truth is, that in this contest for the Speakership there was on the side of SMITH no source from which money could come, nor any inducement to spend it if money could have been had.

A good deal is said about the interference of Government officials at the Convention and at Albany. Now,—unfortunately perhaps,—the doctrine that by accepting a Government office a person forfeits his rights to interfere in politics, has never been accepted in this country. If any one will take the pains to examine the columns of the *Tribune* for a half dozen years past, he will find that they have chronicled the presence at every State Convention, and every Legislature of a host of officials, and that the *Tribune* has not uttered a word of complaint, until in the course of events its special friends have happened not to be in office under the National Administration; and when that event occurs, it throws up its virtuous hands in holy horror, and the Gridleys, the Hutchins, the Van Brunts, the Lamonts and the rest of its train of sycophants, are vociferous in unison. There were at Albany, in the interest of ALVORD, a host of officials whose very existence depended upon the Legislature, and to whom it was of great personal importance to secure a satisfactory Speaker. Mr. GREELEY himself publicly paraded the halls of the Delavan House with HANK SMITH, who is moving heaven and earth to retain his position as Police Commissioner, and to accomplish it Police appointments and transfers were made. The leader of the contest upon the side of ALVORD was Gen. MERRITT, whose position as Commissioner of the new Capitol, with its expenditure of millions, is directly dependent upon the Legislature. His colleague, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, was also there. "ARCHY" BLISS, of the Brooklyn Water Board, Gen. BARNUM, of the Tax Commission, and DR. CAMP, of the Fire-Marshal's Bureau, "MIKEY" FARRELL, of the Unsafe Building Department, and a host of minor officials, directly dependent upon the Legislature, were there, not in the interest of the Republican Party, but in that of ALVORD and their own dear selves; while to prove that the office-holders under the National Administration were not under any constraint, the Postmaster at Corning, and Assessors COLE and ROCKWELL and others were there, earnestly at work for ALVORD.

We trust the time will come when office-holders under National, State and Municipal Administration will alike stay away from Conventions and Legislatures, and when office-seekers will have no inducement to go there, because the tenure of office will be such that offices will not be got in that way. The advent of that period will not be hastened by any hypocritical cant from those who are as guilty of the sins they attack as was the Artful Dodger of the theft of Mr. BROWNLOW'S handkerchief.

The French Academy.

The election of the Duke D'AUMALE to a seat in the French Academy, points attention to that very remarkable and unique Society, now in its two hundred and thirty-sixth year—it having been founded in 1635. RICHELIEU is in these days not much more generally remembered as the founder of the famous institution, than as the author of the poems by which he was so anxious to be known to future fame. It seems strange, that a man so intent on posthumous reputation, should not have endeavored to prefix his name or title to his creation. When WOLSEY founded Christ Church, he called it Cardinal College. The ancient name of the Palais Royal is still remembered in connection with the French WOLSEY; but very few connect the Academy with the great man who built what was first known as the Palais Cardinal.

The French Academy was originally founded to establish accuracy in language, and this end has been carefully kept in view to the present time. The French are notoriously bad linguists, but an accomplished Frenchman's knowledge of his own tongue is profound, and few Americans or Englishmen, who, as a rule, appear to think their own tongue that which is best worth cultivating, have any idea what labor is expended by the French in the study of the niceties and peculiarities of their language. French has been called "the language of mathematics," and it is no doubt distinguished by a precision and accuracy of expression all its own. RICHELIEU'S foundation was, in the interests of its object, certainly made at a peculiarly happy time. Had LOUIS XIII. been succeeded by an idle, thoughtless monarch, the Académie Française would soon have fallen into poverty and obscurity; but LOUIS XIV. was the man of all others to foster and encourage it. No one knew better than he how to press all that savored of the intellectual into his service, and in this he was zealously seconded by his Minister COLBERT. It was they who first established the system of literary pensions, and the list for 1663 comprises no fewer than thirty-four French writers. Every support and encouragement that such a society could desire was lavishly bestowed upon it, and the contrast in this respect between the France of that day and England so late as nearly two centuries nearer our own time, is most remarkable. The fact was that the King wished to release the literary men, who had been in a sort of bondage as dependents in the halls of the great Lords their patrons, that they might sing the praises and laud the exploits of the *Grand Monarque*.

It is probably mainly through the influence of LOUIS XIV., and his patronage of the Academy, that French grew to be what it is to this day, the language of Europe. The impetus given by France to literature, and the care bestowed upon language, naturally induced foreigners to bestow their attention permanently upon the tongue of a country whose people took such assiduous pains to make it perfect, and gave so much encouragement to those who could write books worth the reading.

It was not to be expected that even so eminently pacific an institution as this could escape the convulsions which have so repeatedly shaken the foundations of French society. In 1793 it was suppressed, but revived by the Directory two years after as the "Institut National." NAPOLEON altered its constitution, and called it the "Institut Imperial." Then came LOUIS XVIII., and it was "Institut de France." With NAPOLEON III. it was, of course, imperial again. But, with the exception of the time when it was suppressed by the Directory, the main features have remained pretty much the same. The Institute now consists of five academies, just as a University may include various colleges; but the Académie Française keeps to its original number of forty members, and continues to devote itself to the care of the French language and all that appertains to the cultivation of the French classics. The Academy is invested with the bestowal of three prizes, and its award excites great interest. The chief of them, the Montbyon Prizes, were founded by a nobleman of that name, whose fortune and benevolence were—a happy and too rare case—correspondingly ample. In 1820 he had founded prizes which were suppressed by the Convention; but when, after Waterloo, he returned to France, he established two annual prizes of four hundred dollars each: one to the poor person who has performed the most meritorious deed of virtue; the other to the author of the work which has been judged the most useful for the improvement of the public morals.

A Frenchman can scarcely attain a higher honor than being elected a member of this Academy, composed as it is of men who have given ample proof of the eminence of their ability, and the extent to which it has been cultivated. BARANTE, MONTALEMBERT, THIERS, and almost all Frenchmen of first-rate ability, have been members of the famous Society, and there can be no doubt that it has been of essential service in maintaining a high standard of literary excellence and taste.

Help for the House of Commons.

From the speech which Mr. CARDWELL, the War Minister, recently made at Oxford, it may be concluded that legislation, during the approaching session, will be mainly directed toward social improvement in England. For some years, the time of the Legislature has been more occupied with Irish affairs than with anything else, and the result has been most disastrous to the progress of social improvement in England. In fact, it may be stated that no inconsiderable part of the discontent existing among certain classes in that country is fairly attributable to the hope deferred of various promised benefits. The fatal obstinacy of landlords in sanitary matters, the shocking adulteration of the food of the poor, the compulsory supply of pure water—all these are points which the people are naturally eager to see satisfactorily settled.

They are, however, just those sort of matters the discussion of which affords members of a Legislature opportunity to "ventilate" multifarious crochets, and consequently, it may be safely predicted that an immense amount of time will be spent in debating them.

As matters stand at present, the House of Commons does all the business of our local Legislatures, as well as that of Congress. This may have been all very well in the year of grace 1801, when the union took place with Ireland, but the enormous growth of the population of the British Islands since then has of course thrown a correspondingly large increase of labor upon the Legislature. The life of a British Senator today is not only hard, but attended with conditions seriously prejudicial to health. It is impossible to obviate long daily sessions, where such a mass of matter must be waded through, and then it is absolutely impossible that Executive and many other important members can attend during the day. A few years ago, Mr. GEORGE GREY, an elderly "Whig," who had passed about a quarter of a century in a laborious Cabinet office—that of Secretary of the Home Department—and who certainly cannot be suspected of a tendency to a repeal of the Union, published a pamphlet advocating a sort of general Council being held in Dublin by Irish members, to decide purely local questions, on the ground that it was monstrous for the time of the imperial Parliament to be spent in discussing the clauses of a bill for gas at Drogheda, or for water-works at Tralee.

Lately a Scotch baronet and member of Parliament, has been broaching a similar idea as regards Scotland. Many of the questions that now involve enormous expense, would thus be easily dealt with. The session of the Council would, of course, not take place during that of the House of Commons. Should the proposal to establish such assemblies be presented to the House of Commons in a favorable form this session, it is likely to find many advocates. The break-down of Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. CHILDERS, whose prostration was undoubtedly the result of work in the public service, will give emphasis to arguments in favor of such a measure; while it would, could its working be made satisfactory in Ireland, be a sop to the people of that country, and in a degree prove an answer to the clamor for self-government of the Home Rule Party.

Haunted Houses.

Ghost stories have an undying popularity, and many are the firesides during these Christmas Holidays at which such tales have been heard with awe and admiration. There seems to be, even in the most skeptical of minds, a certain grain of credulity about apparitions, and this it is which endows accounts of them with such perennial interest. It may be said that this interest only proves the appetite of mankind for the marvelous and extravagant; but such a statement hardly explains the matter. Fairy tales answer this description; but fairy tales only please children; whereas ghost stories have a charm for young or old, for the ignorant or educated.

If we may draw a distinction as to the relative popularity of ghosts, we should say that the favorites are those that have a local habitation as well as a name. It is not desirable that these mysterious beings, however incorporeal, should be too shadowy. When we can look right through a ghost, as in RETZSCH'S picture of Hamlet and his father, our respect for him is sensibly diminished. Perhaps one reason for this is that the more diaphanous the object, the more we are unconsciously impressed with the possibility of optical delusion. On the other hand, too opaque a spectre, besides involving something like a contradiction in terms, shocks our sense of propriety. Hence a judicious medium between the transparent and opaque is probably most effective. Again, it is important that the ghost should have some object. That which walked the battlements at Elsinore had a clearly-defined purpose, and our esteem for him is therefore much higher than if he went tottering vaguely about for no assignable end. These considerations account for the exceptional esteem in which ghosts are held who haunt houses or other particular localities; and hence we can understand the excitement that has been produced in London by the proposed disturbance of some ghosts who have occupied houses in the heart of that city for something like half a century.

The story of these houses is singular. Particularly to one in Stamford-street, the repute of being haunted has attached for a long time. Every now and then a report would go through the neighborhood that a ghost was walking about the rooms, and crowds would collect and the matter be noticed by the Press. For more than forty years the house has been without a bodily tenant; and there are six other houses also in Stamford-street that have likewise been empty for the same time. They are now in a state of wretched dilapidation, and it is said that the loss of rent upon them will equal a sum of $300,000. Various reasons have been given for this strange state of things; but the explanation most generally acceptable has been that the supernatural occupants frightened people away, and that, in short, no fleshly persons could be allowed to dwell there. Only within the last fortnight have the facts of this curious business been made public. It appears the property once belonged to a solicitor named REID. This gentleman, for a mere whim, resolved not to let any portion of his property. Having a large fortune, apart from real estate, he could afford to indulge his caprice, and this he persistently did. When he died, he left a strict injunction to his widow to carry out the same course. This she religiously obeyed, and, dying in turn, left the houses on the same terms to her daughter. The latter died during last December, and hence the present disclosures. She lived a very penurious life, and saw no one but a single old female servant. The two dwelt in a corner of one of the houses in Stamford-street, and periodically, at night, used to visit the other houses adjacent. On these occasions they carried a lantern, and, wandering through the rooms, probably thus gave rise to the ghostly rumors so long in circulation. It seems the last deceased old lady left no will, and had no apparent heirs; but, immediately after her death became known, parties claiming to be such came forward and took possession of her home. It is reported that they have since found cash to the amount of more than one hundred thousand dollars hidden about the house, and that other claimants have been heard of, and that the case is likely to get into the Court of Chancery.

The prosaic solution of the supernatural part of the story naturally provokes disappointment. There seems really, however, no conclusive reason for altogether abandoning it. If people take pleasure in believing the Stamford-street houses to have been haunted, they might as well believe it now as before. In the absence of any assigned motive for Mr. REID'S eccentric behavior, it is plausible to suppose that he intended the houses to serve as places of recreation and quiet retirement for his own ghost, and ultimately for a kind of family spiritual mausoleum. It is obvious that the chance, as Mr. WALT WHITMAN would put it, "to loaf and invite his soul" in congenial privacy, would be much improved by the policy which Mr. REID adopted. The fact that two old women occasionally prowled about the rooms with a lantern by no means disposes of this rational conjecture, and need in no way have interfered with the ghost's comfort. If, as is stated, the houses are to be put in immediate repair and let, matters may be very different. We venture, however, to doubt any speedy interference with the spectral society, should the property be thrown into the Court of Chancery; and perhaps Mr. REID, with professional astuteness, foresaw this contingency, and resolved to profit by it.

THE OHIO SENATOR.

The Vote for a Candidate in the Republican Legislative Caucus.

The detailed accounts in the Ohio papers of the proceedings of the Republican legislative caucus, on Thursday evening, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, as successor of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, show that it was attended by all the Republican members of the two Houses, with two exceptions, and was unexpectedly unanimous. A resolution was adopted making the caucus an open one, and then Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, AARON F. PERRY, of Cincinnati, and JESSUP W. SCOTT, of Toledo, were placed in nomination. The roll was called, and the first actual vote was as follows:

Sherman	61	J. A. Garfield	1
J. W. Scott	4	R. C. Schenck	1
A. F. Perry	5	R. B. Hayes	1
Wm. Dennison	1		

The names of HAYES, SCHENCK and DENNISON were withdrawn before the result of the vote was announced, and all but four who had voted for candidates other than SHERMAN, changed their votes to that gentleman, so that the vote, when announced, stood:

Sherman	70	Schenck	1
Scott	2	Perry	1

The renomination of Mr. SHERMAN was then made unanimous. The Columbus *State Journal*, which regards his re-election as now assured, thus alludes to Democratic schemes to secure the election of some other Republican:

"Gov. HAYES is doubtless thankful to Democratic members for their good opinion, but his aspect toward that party for the last ten or twelve years has been such as to forbid him from accepting an election as United States Senator as the result of a coalition with members of that party. Gov. HAYES will not under any circumstances accept an election to the United States Senate against the wishes of a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature.

Mr. BINGHAM is unjustly represented as willing to coalesce with the Democratic Party. Mr. BINGHAM'S whole life gives the lie to the assertion. He will not accept an election to the United States Senate except as a fair and square, straightout Administration Republican—of this we are confident."

Continued and Alarming Illness of Archbishop Spalding.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 6.

Archbishop SPALDING, whose illness was noticed ten days since, has continued to grow worse, and yesterday he was so ill that very little hope was had for his recovery. His malady is a bronchial affection, and it is feared that it has affected his lungs. Profs. N. R. SMITH and MCSHERRY are in constant attendance upon him, and everything is being done for his relief within the bounds of medical science. In all the Catholic churches prayers are being offered for his recovery.

The Impeachment Trial—Embezzlement Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—General KRYZANOWSKI, late Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Savannah, Ga., who was charged with embezzling public moneys of the United States to the amount of $20,000, was today brought before Judge OLIN on a writ of habeas corpus and released from custody on giving an indemnity bond of $10,000. He is under indictment in Georgia.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

LAST NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC.

The second Philharmonic concert of the present season occurred at the Academy of Music last evening. As usual, the house was filled, and a great deal of applause was bestowed upon the interpretation of the programme, if not upon the programme itself. The selections rendered were as follows:

Overture—"Euryanthe".....Weber
Concerto—For Piano-forte, F sharp minor, Op. 74.....Reinecke
a With orchestral accompaniment.
1. Allegro. 2. Allegro non troppo.
3. Adagio ma non troppo.
Mr. S. B. MILLS.

Symphony—No. 2, in C major.....Haydn
1. Adagio et Allegro. 3. Menuetto.
2. Largo. 4. Finale—Allegro con spirito.

Symphony—"Im Walde," (In the Forest.).....Raff
(First time by the Society.)
1. Allegro. 3. Allegro assai.
2. Largo. 4. Allegro.

The familiar charge of lack of variety can again be urged against this bill. Both REINECKE and RAFF are representative musicians of kindred aspirations, and the brief excerpt from WAGNER'S compositions, and the vivacious but thin music of HAYDN scarcely offset the heavy symphony and the concerto. The latter was the most offensive piece of the evening, thanks mainly to the admirable playing of Mr. S. B. MILLS on a magnificent Steinway. If the second and third movements of the work had been equal in respect of treatment to the first, the title of concerto would have been better deserved. In the allegro are called into requisition, and in the right proportions, the piano and the band. But the adagio is rather a solo with a violin obligato than anything else, and the allegro assai brio is so devoid of ideas as to be inferior to either of the previous parts. We have said already that Mr. MILLS' performance was admirable, and a knowledge of the difficulties of the piece, which an audience is not expected to possess, will make the gentleman's mastery of his task still more praiseworthy in the eyes of the student. In point of appreciation and expression, for crisp definition of every note in the most rapid passages and for alternate nicety of delivery and breadth and vigor of phrasing, we cannot hope that Mr. MILLS' efforts will ever be excelled. Had a solo violinist been intrusted with a share of the second movement, the results would have been more satisfying. Mr. MATZKA is an accomplished and industrious musician, but the tone of an habitual soloist cannot be expected of an artist who is never missed from the orchestra. In RAFF'S symphony, as in the concerto, the first movement, illustrative of impressions at dawn in the forest, is the most felicitous, in matter and manner, of the four. The second, a largo, expressive of reverie as twilight is pretty, and becomingly vague. The *allegro assai*, which is supposed to depict a dance of dryads, is fanciful without being striking. The final portion of the composition is intended to illustrate the "entrance and departure of the wild huntsmen," and is by no means remarkable; RAFF will never rival the demoniac music of WEBER. HAYDN'S symphony does not need detailed reference. It was rendered with laudable precision, but there was occasionally less lightness of handling and finish about the execution than, for example, Mr. THOMAS' smaller force would have brought to a similar labor.

MR. DOLBY'S CONCERTS.

Miss EDITH WYNNE, Mme. PATEY, Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. PATEY are obliged to return to England by the *Java*, sailing hence on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements there. Hence Mr. DOLBY announces two farewell concerts here, to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 16 and 17. On these occasions Mr. SANTLEY will sing fresh songs, besides some of those which he has already made so popular. These final entertainments should be numerously attended, and, as the repute of the artists has steadily risen, in proportion to the knowledge gained of them by our audiences, we doubt not such will be the case.

Dramatic.

THE BENEFIT TO MATILDA HERON.

The members of the theatrical profession have paid a graceful and appropriate compliment to MATILDA HERON in tendering her a complimentary benefit, next Friday afternoon, at Niblo's Theatre. Her late return to the stage was attended, we are informed, by unfortunate circumstances, over which the lady had no control, and the proposed benefit will, it is hoped, compensate her in a degree for more recent troubles and disappointments. We trust that the benefit may be worthy of the profession, of the City and the beneficiary.

Home Gossip.

Miss NILSSON sang in Pittsburgh on Friday and Saturday nights....The series of MOULTON Concerts is approaching a close. It has been exceedingly profitable. This week Miss MOULTON is to be heard in Washington. We learn that the intention of giving one or two concerts in this City has been abandoned....The death of JOSEPH PARKER, an actor and scenic artist well known South-west, and especially in Baltimore, is reported....HERR WACHTEL sang on Monday, in Philadelphia, but would not appear on Friday because of indisposition. Thursday, however, he performed in presence of an immense audience....Mr. FRANK MAYO is to fill a three weeks' engagement at the Boston Theater, at the close of the operatic engagement now progressing....Miss ANNA MEHLIG is to give three concerts in Boston...."Eileen Oge" will be performed at the Globe Theatre in Boston, this week....On Jan. 3 the Quincy Opera-house was sold under deed of trust, and was bought in by the bondholders for $20,000, subject to a lien of $43,000. The original cost of the building and ground was $130,000....Mr. JEFFERSON was last week at the New-Orleans Varieties, and will remain there in all three weeks....The Lingard troope was last week in Milwaukee....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company were last week at the Olympic Theatre in St. Louis....Mr. DOLBY'S artists were in Rochester on Wednesday night; Friday and yesterday they sang in Buffalo....Last night Messrs. BANDMANN and CRESWICK acted in Poughkeepsie and in Schenectady....Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week at the New-Orleans Academy of Music, and Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was at the St. Charles Theatre....An accident had occurred in the last act of "The Huguenots," during its performance by two French artists in New-Orleans, by which M. DELABRANCHE, the first tenor, was wounded in the face. One of the firing party stood too near M. DELABRANCHE, and the powder discharged from his gun lodged in the face and eyes of the artist. The injury was not dangerous, but it was of a painful nature, and was likely to prevent M. DELABRANCHE from appearing on the stage for several days....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is to act this week in Toledo....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS was last week in Louisville.....To-morrow, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her company commence a three weeks' engagement in Boston.....HERR WACHTEL is to sing this week in Washington....Mr. FORREST was last week in Omaha....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week in Richmond....Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN gave three readings in Tremont Temple, in Boston, last week....The Wyndham comedy troupe acted last week in Chicago.

The Wharton Trial—Postponement—Dr. Williams Exonerated.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—Owing to the death of Mrs. BEARD, wife of one of the jury in the Wharton trial, the Court adjourned yesterday without proceeding. The Jury will attend the funeral today in custody of the Sheriff. State Attorney REVAL and Attorney-General SYESTER have addressed a note to Dr. WILLIAMS, who attended Gen. KETCHUM during his last illness, and who has been a prominent witness for the prosecution in the Wharton case, in which they say that their attention having been called to a certain statement accusing him with being a volunteer prosecutor of Mrs. WHARTON, they deem it their duty, and a simple act of justice to his character for integrity and honor, to state that his presence during the trial was compulsory, under a State process, and not voluntary, and his connection with the case has been in strict accordance with the legitimate requirements of the counsel for the State.

THE DEMORALIZED RING.

Rumored Flight of Ex-Controller Connolly.

He is Said to Have Left for South America.

His Family Insist that Mr. Connolly is in Town.

Resignation of City Chamberlain Bradley.

The cry is still they go! Mr. John J. Bradley, City Chamberlain, and brother-in-law of Peter B. Sweeny, late Squire of New-York, but now of St. Catharines, Canada, has "most respectfully" tendered his resignation to Mayor Hall, after, as the Mayor hypocritically assures Mr. Controller Green, "twenty-one months of assiduous and honorable service." Mayor Hall must have had a good deal of green in his eye when he penned those laudatory adjectives. In his bachelor hotel bedroom, over the border, doubtless secured in advance by telegraph, Mr. Bradley and his dear brother Sweeny will enjoy many a good laugh over them; especially when they are discussing Mayor Hall's appointment of Francis A. Palmer to Mr. Bradley's vacant post. From the frying-pan of Sweeny's nominee Hall has tumbled into the scorching fire of the Broadway Bank, of all other consuming elements. Is not this Francis A. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank, the real estate speculating gentleman who draws the modest rental of $18,000 a year from the City for the use of one of those armories which have never been used or occupied? To be sure, it is only the top loft of a building on the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; and, no doubt, it is not nearly so convenient as the old armory of the Eighth Regiment over Centre Market; but the tax-payers of New-York would rather like that regiment to make up their mind as to which armory they prefer. Two years' rent, $36,000, for an unused top loft is a slightly ugly item in the City Treasurer's accounts. But—is it possible? Can it be true that the Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment has never heard anything of this Ninth-avenue Armory?

Hardly had the public excitement over the resignation of Bradley simmered down, when it was positively asserted that Ex-Controller Connolly, taking advantage of his little New Year's arrangement with Judge Barnard, had levanted to foreign parts. The news and rumor provoked much out-spoken indignation. Most uncomplimentary criticisms on New-York's Judiciary flew about like sparks from a fire-wheel, and the general verdict was that it was a "put-up job." Not Mr. Connolly's first artistic effort in this direction by any means, as the unwritten records of Tammany show! The denial of his flight by the Connolly family of course amounts to nothing. Mr. Connolly's appearance in the family pew today will do much more to reassure those who, though anxious to get rid of him from their midst, are, nevertheless, desirous of having a voice in ordering his future whereabouts.

The Aldermanic mind is still unable to compose itself, in spite of lobbying, caucuses, and much button-holing. The new Board of Aldermen have come to a thorough dead-lock over the election of a President, the friends of Mr. Vance and Gen. Cochrane firmly standing out and refusing to come to even a compromise verdict. The numerous other *sub-rosa* aspirants for the office are, of course, not anxious that the breach should be closed. In the new Board of Assistant Aldermen things are almost as awkward, Mr. Stacom, the Warden of the Tombs, and Mr. Galvin, like the lion and the unicorn of the old nursery rhyme, are fighting for the Presidential crown. The battle has assumed such a desperate character that the lookers-on in the Board are talking of Francis J. Geis as a compromise candidate for the office.

Never was so dull a day as yesterday known in the elegantly-furnished apartments of Sheriff Brennan, in the new Court-house. Mr. Brennan, oppressed with official *ennui*, left for home at an early hour in the afternoon, but, as he went out, declared his opinion that so soon as the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions should resume their investigations, there would be a splendid shaking up of the thieves. The political physicians of Tweed reported that unpunished law-breaker to be "much as usual."

HAS CONNOLLY ABSCONDED?

A Well-Authenticated Rumor of his Flight—Contradiction by his Family.

It was reported in the City, late yesterday afternoon, that Richard B. Connolly had absconded to South America, in order to escape the criminal and civil proceedings which have been commenced against him. The rumor subsequently received confirmation from a well-known Tammany politician, who is intimately acquainted with the Connolly family. He told a Times reporter that he was positive that Connolly departed from New-York on Thursday, on board a vessel bound for South America. He said that several persons had cognizance of his flight, which was prompted by the fear that he would be taken to the Tombs on the fifteen indictments which were found against him, and on which he had not yet given bail. The Ex-Controller received an intimation that the same decision which Judge Bedford had rendered in Tweed's case would be rendered in his, and that his committal to jail when his case came into Court was a certainty. Knowing this, and knowing also that he could not raise enough bail on the criminal charges, Connolly resolved to leave the country. Such, in brief, are the statements communicated to a Times reporter, last evening, by a prominent politician.

What Connolly's Friends Say.

In consequence of the above report a representative of the Times called at the house of Connolly, in Park-avenue. The servant replied in answer to his inquiries for Mr. Connolly that he had left the house at 4½ P. M. When questioned whether he was sure of this fact, the servant declared that he had himself opened the door for Mr. Connolly. Upon being asked whether Mr. Connolly would be back during the night, the servant replied that he did not know, though he presumed he would. The reporter then asked to see Mrs. Connolly, but was told that that lady had retired for the night. The reporter afterward interrogated several well-known politicians whom he found at the Andrew Jackson Club, and upon putting the oft-repeated question, "Where is Connolly?" received the uniform reply of "Haven't the slightest idea." The report of his flight seemed to have very much surprised these gentlemen, who one and all denied even the probability of it being true. One gentleman, a well-known member of the Bar, gave it as his opinion that Connolly would not attempt to escape, no matter what the circumstances might be. "His obstinacy of temper is such," said the lawyer, "that he will risk even greater peril than that threatened by Judge Bedford." A fruitless effort was made to see Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, who was deemed a likely person to know of Connolly's whereabouts, but the reporter was informed at his house that the Ex-Sheriff was in bed, and that, moreover, he had not seen or heard anything of the Ex-Controller during the whole day.

The Two Grand Juries.

The General Sessions Grand Jury have been confining themselves, according to their announced intention in Court, to the usual criminal cases. They will not resume their investigation of the Municipal frauds, until the Oyer and Terminer Jury have been discharged. They desire to avoid even the rumor of a question as to the legality of their acts. The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury brought in about twenty-five indictments in election fraud cases during the past week.

RESIGNATION OF BRADLEY.

Mayor Hall Testifies to His Character—Mr. Francis A. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, Appointed Chamberlain.

Another of the Tammany office-holders has resigned. Bradley has followed the example of Tweed, Connolly and Sweeny, by sending his resignation as Chamberlain to the Mayor yesterday. The following correspondence and memoranda will explain themselves:

OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: On the 9th day of April, 1870, I had the honor to receive from you the appointment to the high and responsible office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York. Since that time I have endeavored to faithfully discharge its duties and trusts. My official accounts show the disposition of all moneys intrusted to my care, and will be found to be in all respects accurate. I now most respectfully tender to you my resignation.

Thanking you for the courtesy you have at all times extended to me, I remain yours very respectfully,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

MEMORANDA.

In accepting the above resignation it is just to record the facts that Mr. Bradley quits office with the highest popular appreciation of his services by his late constituents, and without one unfavorable criticism having been made upon any of his official acts, and this at a time when discussion upon acts of municipal officers has been acrimonious.

Mr. Bradley's accounts are exactly balanced, of this date, and all the affairs of his Bureau are honorably regular. As County Treasurer he has given great satisfaction to creditors of the County, and the suitors and lawyers who, in the matter of care over trust funds under Court order, necessarily transact business with the Treasurer. As ex-officio a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, he has proved to be assiduous, a discreet adviser with colleagues, and jealous of the immense interests of the City which are committed and intrusted to that Commission.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
2 o'clock P. M. of Jan. 6, 1872.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, caused by the resignation of John J. Bradley, Esq., I do hereby appoint Francis A. Palmer, Esq., to be Chamberlain of the City of New-York, and to fill said vacancy, and for the term of four years from the date hereof.

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

To Andrew H. Green, Esq., Controller of the City of New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this day a vacancy occurred in the office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York by the resignation (after twenty-one months of assiduous and honorable service) of John J. Bradley, Esq., and that I have duly accepted the same; and that I have appointed Francis A. Palmer, Esq., Chamberlain of the City for a term of four years, commencing this day; and that Mr. Chamberlain Palmer has been duly sworn into office, and is now entitled to file his official bonds. I am very truly yours,

A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

The New-York Printing Company—Sale of the Company's Property Postponed Until Tuesday.

In pursuance of the order issued by Chief-Justice Barbour of the Superior Court, Mr. Fancher, counsel for the Ocean Bank, appeared in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, to show cause why the temporary injunction restraining the sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company should not be continued. Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence appeared to argue in favor of sustaining the injunction, and asked that an adjournment take place until Tuesday next.

Mr. Fancher opposed the adjournment, stating that a number of purchasers had attended from Chicago, and other points in reference to the advertisements, and if the sale was postponed they would doubtless leave.

Chief-Justice Barbour denied the motion to postpone, and directed the argument to proceed.

Mr. Lawrence then read the petition on which the order was issued, and which stated in substance that the late Mr. Taylor was owner of one-fifth of the stock of the company, amounting to a cash interest of about $300,000; that the Ocean Bank holds collateral securities on account of this indebtedness to the amount of $250,000; that process in the action was served on Charles E. Wilbour, the President of the Company, who put the process in his pocket, neglected to make any defense, and finally absconded from the City, permitting a fraudulent judgment to be obtained against the Company by default. Moreover, that the property which had been sold at $50,000 was worth $500,000; that instead of being sold in lots as desired by the defendants, it was sold in bulk, as he claimed, at the request of the plaintiff; that it was the intention of his clients to move to set aside the judgment; that the defendants had performed for the City a large amount of work, and had now large amounts due them from the City for such labor.

Mr. Fancher, on behalf of the Ocean Bank, read the affidavit of Mr. Davis, the receiver, in which he sets forth that no collaterals are in deposit in the bank as security for the payment of the judgment; that the only security the bank has, outside the judgment, is the individual liability of Wilbour and Corson, the President and Secretary of the Company. He also read the affidavit of Mr. Stevenson, the late President of the bank, showing that the debt was a cash loan, payable on call, and that the judgment entered therefor was regular and proper. Mr. Fancher then argued that the judgment had been regularly obtained; that no collaterals remained in the hands of the bank, as claimed by defendants, except a balance of $10,688 70, which stood to defendants' credit, and on which a dividend would be paid by the receiver; repeated what he had said about purchasers from other cities being in attendance who would leave if the sale was postponed; and that the defendants, having had notice of this judgment from the time of its entry, and having lain by while the Sheriff advertised the sale, could not properly come in now and ask for a stay.

Chief-Justice Barbour said he did not see that there was anything in this application. There was no pretense that the judgment was irregular, and no evidence even tending to impeach the validity of the claim. That the property was worth more than it was selling for was a common complaint. The best evidence of value was that which it would sell for after proper advertising and with sufficient bidders. There was no proof of fraud, and hence there was no defense which could have been put in. Still, as the matter was large, he would let it go over to Tuesday for further hearing.

The argument was accordingly adjourned until Tuesday next, on condition that the petitioners file a bond for $1,000.

Harbor Abuses—The Charges Against Harbor-Master Hart.

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-master Hart was resumed yesterday. Mr. Couriden Parish, of the firm of Coleman & Co., said he was ready to hand in two bills of storage for flour, but Mr. Davis objected to the bills being offered as evidence, on the ground that they were not made out by Hart, and that it had not been shown that Hart was in any way connected with them. The objection was overruled by the Captain of the Port, and the bills handed in.

The cross-examination of Mr. Grenville Perrin was then resumed by Mr. Davis. He said: There are no regular and uniform rates for transportation, storage and labor that I am aware of. I charge a higher rate of storage and labor for transportation than for regular customers, because transportation goods are generally taken in after business hours, and it costs the warehouse men something additional in the way of extra amounts paid for labor over ordinary day work. Henry Baldwin, truckman, was next called, and said: "I have been a truckman for upward of twenty-five years; the usual rates for carting flour from Pier No. 6 East River to No. 46 Water-street, in July and November last, was four cents per barrel; that is the price all the season round, where I cart for my regular customers; if a stranger came to me and wanted me to cart flour for him, I would charge five cents per barrel; I did cartage for the Erie Railroad Company; I charged five cents per barrel; that was the usual rate paid by the Erie Railroad. After this witness' testimony the investigation adjourned.

Another Mysterious Station-house Case.

Henry Swansey, a native of Ireland, thirty-eight years of age, by occupation a baker, and living at No. 1,134 Second-avenue, was out on Sunday night celebrating the advent of the New Year. At a late hour of the night he was in Sixty-second-street, near Second-avenue, making so much noise that he was arrested by a patrolman of the Nineteenth Precinct and taken to the Station-house in Fifty-ninth-street, where he was locked up on a charge of intoxication. He had a scalp wound which the surgeon who was called to attend him did not seem to consider serious, for after remaining in the cell all night he was taken to Court next morning where he was fined and discharged. Then becoming worse he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Friday last, without having been able to give any statement of how he had received his injury. Yesterday a post-mortem examination was made on the body, when it was discovered that the ventricles were full of serum, and that there was some inflammatory softening of the base of the brain. There was a fissure of the base from the right orbital plate backward through a portion of the temporal bone, and a similar fissure on the opposite side. In the opinion of the physician "death resulted from oedema of the lungs, due to compression of the brain, owing to [illegible], and resulting from the injury to the skull and concussion of the brain, caused apparently by a heavy fall." The relatives of Swansey, however, insist that they have heard rumors that Swansey was clubbed by the officer who arrested him, and that his death was due to this cause. No one can be found who witnessed the alleged outrage, and the officer declares positively that he did not use his club at all upon the prisoner, as there was no occasion to do so. The inquest has been adjourned, to afford the relatives time to procure evidence as to how the injury was received.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Reception at the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange—Speech of Secretary Boutwell.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Boutwell, Gen. Horace Porter, Ex-Secretary Borie and Senator Cattell, had a formal reception at the Commercial Exchange, which was attended by a large concourse of merchants. Secretary Boutwell, after being introduced by Ex-Senator Cattell, spoke as follows:

Under the present circumstances you will not expect me to speak at any length upon any subject this morning, however interesting or important that subject may be either to you or to me. Everything whatsoever that concerns the business or finances of the country must always be important to the whole people. It is his fortune in time of war and, consequently, his fortune in time of peace, following a great war, that, whoever is charged with the financial management of the country must not expect to escape from that condition to which Burke referred when he said: "To tax and to please are not common to men." I never have yet made explanations. I do not propose often in my life to make explanations as to matters of public concern with which I am connected. But I have felt it my duty, in the place I now occupy, to present to the people as often as officially it has been my duty to address them on the importance and necessity of maintaining such a system of taxation as will materially and constantly work out the reduction of the public debt. I look upon it that just to the extent that the capital of the country, by the payment of the public debt, is transferred from the public securities to the banks and safes of our capitalists, just to that extent you have the means for the construction of railroads; for the improvement of all your means of communication between one part of the country and another, for the establishment of manufactures, and for the development of your agriculture. The $300,000,000 of the public debt, or nearly that amount, which has been paid within the last three years have been just as many dollars transferred from the public securities in which they were locked up to the channels of business, and became the great means of developing the resources of the entire country. Now then, while it is not necessary to continue to the same extent the liquidation of the public debt, I believe that we shall be false to the good faith that has been pledged to the public creditors; we shall be false to the best interests of the country, and we shall disregard the experience we have had that this policy contributes to the public prosperity if we do not furnish the means to pay at least $50,000,000 of the public debt each year until that debt is so much reduced that if, in any exigency which may come upon our nation at any moment, we shall be called upon to ask the country or the world for a loan of $100,000,000, $500,000,000, or of $1,000,000,000, the capital of the world will leap from the vaults of its owners into the Treasury of the United States. While I am disposed to regard precedents; while I would look into the writings of learned men for the ideas and for the experience which other nations and other generations have had, I still believe that the best security in regard to the ideas of policy and power, is to be found in the examination of existing facts and trust in the judgment of living men. [Applause.] Excuse me for what I have said. I desire the prosperity of your city, of your State, and of your country. I ask nothing of you personally but that you advocate and maintain that policy which upon serious examination of the public affairs shall commend itself to your best judgment.

A number of addresses were also delivered by President Comly, of the Exchange, and others, on the prospects of Philadelphia.

VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

Partial Reconsideration of His Determination to Withdraw from Public Life.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Colfax has felt himself constrained, by the earnest request of his friends, to so far yield to his private wishes in regard to retiring from public service at the close of his present term of office as to say that while he cannot ask for a renomination, nor be regarded as antagonistic to the able men whose names have been suggested, he would feel it to be his duty to obey the voice of those who represent the party, whose principles he has for so many years vindicated and supported; and if they place him in nomination for the Vice-Presidency at the approaching Republican National Convention, he will not refuse to accept of the nomination. While he has sincerely desired to be excused from further public service, he has at no time said that he would refuse to accept of the nomination. This is authoritative, and is considered by the friends of Mr. Colfax satisfactory, and they well feel authorized to present his name to the Convention.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Prussian Trials—British Sovereignty Declared Over the Diamond Fields—Irish Affairs.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The prosecution of a man named Carmer for shooting a grocer of Dijon, because he was suspected to be a Prussian spy, has been commenced.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—British sovereignty has been proclaimed over that portion of the African territory which was recently annexed to the Colonial possessions of Great Britain. Mr. Brand, President of the Free States, has issued a formal protest against the act of annexation. The Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in an address to his constituents at Radnor, treated on Irish affairs at considerable length. He declared that the Government must be firm in repressing rebellion in Ireland, and should set its face against leaving education in the hands of the priesthood.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—7 P. M.—The low barometer which was in New-England on Friday afternoon has apparently moved south-eastward, and the pressure has risen slightly during the day except on Mount Washington, where it had diminished with rapid fall of temperature and a north-west hurricane. Brisk north-west winds with falling temperature have prevailed from Lake Ontario to New-Jersey with cloudy weather, northerly winds on Lake Michigan with rising barometer, the highest pressure being apparently central on Lake Superior. The rain in Texas has slowly extended to Missouri and Tennessee, with a slight barometric depression. The snow in New-Mexico is followed by clearing weather. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg, Cairo and Cincinnati, and fallen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise rapidly, with brisk and possibly high north-west winds, in the Middle and Eastern States, veering to north-east on Sunday; an area of highest barometer advance north-westward over the lower lakes; the rain in the south-west extend to Ohio; cloudy weather, with rain, prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; rising barometer and clearing weather in Texas. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our stations except on Lake Ontario.

The Chicago Aldermanic Bribery Case—Motion for Dismissal of the Complaint.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6.—In the Criminal Court this morning, a motion was made by counsel for the defense to quash the indictments against a number of Aldermen for offering to receive bribes, on the ground that Aldermen are not mentioned in the statute on which the indictments are founded; that an Alderman not being a ministerial or judicial officer, the crime of soliciting a bribe by an Alderman is not known in the statute. The Judge will render his decision on Monday.

Stabbed by a Thief.

Last evening Charles Cane, a young thief, entered the liquor-store of Patrick Cooney, No. 725 Third-avenue, and was in the act of robbing the money-drawer, when he was discovered by the proprietor, who ordered him out of the store. Kane thereupon drew a knife and stabbed Cooney in the head with it, causing a severe wound. Kane was arrested and locked up.

Fatal Accident at a Church.

At 7½ o'clock last evening, Etna Lambrecht, aged thirty-three, who resided in Norfolk-street, while in the bell-tower of the Catholic Church in South Fifth-avenue, near Canal-street, fell through the hatchway a distance of fifty feet, and was so terribly injured that he died soon after.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Continuation of the Legislative Dead-Lock.

Belligerent Attitude of the Opposing Factions.

Gov. Warmoth Orders the Chief of Police to Make an Attack.

The Troops to be Used Only to Preserve the Peace.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No Interference to be Made—Troops to be Only Used to Preserve the Peace.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Government has positively not interfered in New-Orleans matters in any respect. Troops will not be used except upon requisition of legal authorities to preserve the peace. The conduct of the United States Marshal if he simply-executed process of the Court will not be condemned at the demand of Warmoth or any one else. Warmoth initiated the revolutionary proceedings to prevent his own impeachment by the union of the Republicans and Democrats. The Court-room is in the Custom-house, which accounts for frequent reference to the latter edifice. The Custom-house officers are ordered to keep out of the fight.

PRESENT PHASE OF AFFAIRS.

Both Factions Resolute and Pugnacious—Carter very Belligerent—Plot and Counter-Plot—The Chief of Police Refuses to Cause Bloodshed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—This morning found the Carter party at their rendezvous over the Gem Coffee-house on Royal-street. Fifty members of the House had remained there all night, and though somewhat worn out physically, they maintained an attitude of heroic firmness in their standing out against Warmoth and his party, which the people here seem to approve and applaud. At 10½ o'clock Mr. Carter came in and stated that the Governor was still keeping up his attitude of force and intimidation. He advised that if any of the members should be arrested on the street by the Warmoth men to go quietly along, unless they wanted to take the chances of being killed, but not to allow themselves to vote or act in any way against their wills if obliged to take a seat in the Warmoth Legislature. "As for me," said Mr. Carter, "if any one attempts to arrest me I will blow his head off."

At the opening of Judge Dibble's Court, in the Eighth District, a petition was filed by J. H. Brewster, lately elected Speaker by the Warmoth wing of the Legislature, praying for a writ of habeas corpus, commanding Geo. W. Carter, Speaker of the Carter wing, and W. S. Mudgett, the Sergeant-at-Arms thereof, to produce, before Judge Dibble, instanter, the bodies of J. J. Moore, P. Fontalieu, and A. Belot, who were alleged to be illegally detained and deprived of their liberty. The writ was ordered to issue and a deputy sheriff attempted to serve it, but he was denied admission to the hall where the Carter Legislature were in session. It appeared afterward that neither of the persons named in the writ had authorized the filing of any such petition in their behalf. A habeas corpus was also issued by Judge Dibble, directing the Commander of the *Wilderness* and Collector Casey to produce in the Court the Senators supposed to be on board that vessel. The Governor also made application to the same Judge for an injunction against the Carter party, to restrain them from attempting to organize a House of Representatives or to transact any business whatever, as such, at the Gem saloon or elsewhere. What effect these appeals to a State Court, the creature of the Legislature, will have, remains to be seen. Thus far it has resulted in nothing.

Speaker Carter applied to Gen. Emery for Federal troops to protect the body of which he was the head, to which application the General replied that he had neither power or authority to allow such troops to be used except for the suppression of actual or impending violence. Gen. Emery has acted prudently and officially correct in every respect throughout the whole affair thus far.

The Warmoth wing of the Legislature met at 12 o'clock in the State-house, surrounded with armed police, with fifty-two members, six of whom are claimed by the Carter party to be ineligible and disqualified. The only matter of importance introduced was the reading of a joint resolution requesting United States Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg to resign his seat in the United States Senate. It passed a first reading. The Senate is still without a quorum.

About noon today the Chief of Police, Col. A. S. Badger, was ordered by the Governor to march with an armed police force to attack the Carter Legislature at the Gem Hall. This he refused to do and was removed by the Governor, and his place filled by one James D. Houston, who recently shot and killed a man named Guerin.

Since 12 o'clock the police are all armed with muskets, and the military are out on the streets uniformed and armed. Business is almost entirely suspended. This afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the following slip was issued and thousands distributed on the streets:

"SATURDAY, Jan. 6, 1872.

"Warmoth's Police marching to arrest Carter and the members of the Louisiana Legislature. The Legislature firm. Great excitement. Where are the citizens of New-Orleans."

All this afternoon speeches have been made by the Carter members and their friends to the immense concourse of the people assembled at and about the hall where this branch of the Legislature now is sitting. Warmoth and his course is bitterly and violently denounced. The respectable and business community are praying and beseeching that martial-law be declared by the President to stop the disgraceful scenes now transpiring here. Nothing would afford them greater delight or pleasure.

Mr. T. M. Chester, a very intelligent colored man, who was shot and beaten most brutally on New-Year's night, has made an affidavit before United States Commissioner Shannon against Senators Pinchback, Harris, Butler and several others, of an assault with intent to kill, and that the local authorities have failed to give him justice. The charge is made under the Civil Rights bill. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the parties charged. Mr. Chester is in imminent danger of death from the wounds inflicted upon him, and a similar report is made in the case of Capt. Kerrigan, shot on Common-street on Wednesday night last. No arrest has been made, though it is said that the assailant is known. There may be bloody work in this city yet.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—The Sheriff, protected by a force of military, proceeded to the Hall of the Carterites, and the military then halted. This movement produced intense excitement. The crowd in Royal-street increased rapidly, and in a few minutes extended along two or three squares on either side.

The crowd seemed greatly excited, and a riot was feared. The stores in the vicinity on Canal-street were closed, as well as those on Royal-street. Col. Squires, taking the Sheriff by the arm, advanced to the door and demanded that the Sheriff be allowed admission to serve a process of Court. After a parley the Sheriff served his writs, and the military went back to Mechanics' Institute.

The Carterites evidently regarded this action of the militia as favorable, and gave them hearty cheers as they passed up Royal-street, the crowd giving way upon their appearance.

After the military left Royal-street, the crowd reassembled around the Legislative Hall, calling for Carter, who came out and delivered a brief speech, stating he had just received from the United States Marshal a communication, in which he says:

Gen. Emory informs me that in consequence of the nefarious course of Gov. Warmouth he (Emory) would support him no longer. Great applause followed this announcement, showing that the sympathies of the large concourse of people there assembled approved of Gen. Emory's action. Col. Carter spoke a few minutes longer, being interrupted by applause. Speeches were also made by Mr. Eustis and Judge Colton. The speakers maintained that the sympathies of the people were with the Carterites, because they stood pledged to repeal four odious and oppressive measures—the Constabulary, Metropolitan Police, Election and Printing laws. The injunction restraining the members of the General Assembly from meeting elsewhere than in the State House will be tried on Wednesday. A writ of habeas corpus has been issued from the Eighth District Court directing the Commander of the revenue cutter *Wilderness* to produce in Court the Senators supposed to be on board of that vessel. There is no quorum present in the Senate.

The General Assembly on Royal-street adjourned till Tuesday—Monday, the 8th January, being a holiday.

Mr. Carter stated to the public that the members would obey and submit to process of any Court whenever served.

About 7 o'clock this evening the St. Peter's-street Armory was opened by the crowd, who helped themselves to arms, and afterward paraded the streets. Each faction claims that overtures of compromise have been made by the other.

Mr. C. A. Woods, of the *Times*, called on the Governor and Judge Ogden, and on Col. Carter, proposing a suspension of further action until noon, Tuesday next.

His propositions were not accepted by either party, but everything is quiet now, and no further excitement is apprehended till Tuesday.

A LARGE FIRE.

Destruction of an Immense Grocery Warehouse in Fort Wayne, Ind.—Loss $100 000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 6.—The fruit and grocery house of J. B. White and an adjoining three-story brick building used for offices, &c., and the boarding-house were destroyed by fire this evening. White's loss is nearly $100,000 on building and stock. He is insured as follows: Underwriters, New-York, $3,000; Home, New-York, $3,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $3,500; Marine and Fire, Springfield, Mass., $3,000; Liverpool, of London, $8,000. There are other companies represented but I cannot ascertain the amounts to-night. The total insurance does not exceed $35,000. Loss on the two buildings about $50,000, with not over $15,000 insurance. The origin is said to be the upsetting of a kerosene lamp in the basement. F. S. S.

MEXICO.

Gen. Diaz Abandons Oaxaca—He is Being Hotly Pursued.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Jan. 5.—A courier from the City of Mexico, which place he left on the 24th of December, reports that Gen. Diaz had abandoned the City of Oaxaca, having 400 men of all arms. Gen. Rocha was in hot pursuit.

A courier from Monterey the 2d inst. reports that Gen. Escobeda had gone to the City of Mexico.

Leon had pronounced in San Luis. Guiroga was in Mier with 450 men. The Tamaulipas Chief, Pedro Hinojosa, is second in command.

Cortina was in Camargo, ostensibly awaiting an attack, but neither side will trust him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the San Francisco murderess, is not dead.

Great numbers of stock are dying in British Columbia for want of feed.

Joseph Gillott, the London steel-pen manufacturer, is dead.

Bartlett's bakery, in Poughkeepsie, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $5,000.

A very fine and exciting ice-boat race was had yesterday on the Hudson River at New-Hamburg.

The reception of the Grand Duke at St. Louis yesterday was a very cordial and enthusiastic one.

Dr. John Merritt, a prominent citizen of Newcastle, Del., is dead. He was Consul at Tunis under President Buchanan.

Robbers, garroters and desperadoes of all descriptions abound at the Utah mines, and neither life nor property are safe after nightfall.

The Chinamen employed on the Western Division of the Union Pacific Railroad have not been a success during the blockade.

The Nebraska Legislature meet on Tuesday next. As the legality of the session is questioned, it is not expected that it will be a lengthy one.

The bulletins from Sandringham for the last three days show steady and satisfactory improvement in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

John Janney, President of the Virginia Secession Convention, died in Leesburg, Va., on Friday night. He was seventy-four years of age.

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all diseases of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi of the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. Wolfe & Co., No. 18 South William-street, sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c. Depot, No. 69 New-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon Cabinet CHAMPAGNE, the wine used at the reception of Prince ALEXIS, at DELMONICO'S, and all first-class restaurants.

Wood Carpeting Parquet Floors, No. 480 Broadway. A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. Beers, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $50 cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

VON MURALT—WEGMANN.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, Carl von Muralt, of Zurich, Switzerland, to Emily M., daughter of L. Edward Wegmann, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On the 4th inst., Mildred L., eldest daughter of Samuel J. and Irene V. Ashley, aged 4 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 310 West 30th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

BEAVER.—After a short illness, Jan. 6, 1872, Elizabeth Beaver, aged 4 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 370 6th-av., on Monday, the 8th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

BULKLEY.—Members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York are requested to meet in the lecture-room of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, this day, at 1½ P. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late member, Dr. Henry D. Bulkley.

ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., President.
A. E. M. Purdy, M. D., Secretary.

BYERS.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 6, 1872, Robert Byers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIXON.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 6, Margaret L. Dixon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at 9 A. M. on Monday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avs., thence to Rye, N. Y., by 11½ train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FACKLER.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, Edward Satchell, aged 15, son of the Rev. D. M. Fackler.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the Catholic Apostolic Church, No. 124 West 16th-st.

GRIFFING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 6, Mrs. Mary L. Griffing, aged 66 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., from No. 132 St. Felix-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, James K. Hunter, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 26 Dominick-st., on Sunday, 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KEANE.—On Saturday, Jan. 6, Annie, the beloved wife of James J. Keane and daughter of Mary and the late J. G. Lott, aged 24 years, 10 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, Long Island, Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, 1872, Benjamin Lawrence, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from his late residence. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1 P. M., and returns at 5:10.

California papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 4, Mary J. White, wife of Jacob W. Lockwood, aged 38.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 28 Hanson-place, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock.

NEVINS.—On Friday morning, suddenly, Mary B. Nevins, daughter of the late Rufus L. Nevins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 15 South Portland-av., Brooklyn.

NEWCOMB.—On Saturday, Jan. 6, Ruth M., wife of Charles W. Newcomb, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral at Albany, Tuesday next.

SCHOLES.—On Friday, Jan. 5, after a short illness, John Scholes, of firm of Scholes Brothers, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 345 East 10th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY OF NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT. BY NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS. PRICE 50 CENTS.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

It is said that some of the discharged pot-house politicians have resumed their former pursuits—pocket-picking, and citizens must be guarded. A knowledge of Physiognomy, as taught in the Phrenological Journal, will aid one in detecting the rogues. Only $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

USEFUL, ENTERTAINING, INDISPENSABLE.—Good Health; Good Habits; How to train up a Child; How to choose a Pursuit, and how to read correctly the character of those we meet, are among the objects of the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1872. Only $3 a year. Clubbed with any $4 magazine for $6; and with *Christian Union*, and a pair of $10 chromos for $5 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"HAPPY FACES" AND "HOW TO KEEP THEM SO."

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"POLICE! POLICE! WHERE ARE OUR POLICE?"—In these "hard times" for gamblers, pickpockets, sneak thieves, and other wicked sinners, the Police are expected to be on the alert. If they would quicken their powers of observation, so as to detect a rogue at sight, they should read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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NOTICE.

A box of silver dollars which were in chances at the Fair held in May last to aid the Association for Befriending Children, will be raffled on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 2½ o'clock, at No. 247 East 13th-st.

Those interested are invited to attend.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 22; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.—Wholesale prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

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POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st., (entrance on 23d-st.)

ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE; EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening appropriate to the new year.

ALL THE SEATS FREE IN WILLETT-st. M. E. Church, near Grand-st., New-York City. Preaching at 10½ and 7 o'clock. EVENING—Sermon by Rev. BENJAMIN SHERWOOD, of Brooklyn. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. J. S. HAUGH, Pastor.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTAN will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 2½ P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 713 6th-av.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach in this Church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D., of New-Haven, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., communion at 3 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

BISHOP RANDALL WILL PREACH at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 3½ P. M.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHAPEL, 38th-st., next to 3d-av.—Preaching by Rev. T. W. SAMSON, at 7½ P. M.

CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, 76th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Dr. CURRY, and at 7½ P. M. by Dr. B. K. PEIRCE. F. BROWN, Pastor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. P. Lewis, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M., on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV.—CELEBRAtion of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock A. M.; Morning Prayer, Litany, and celebration of the Holy Communion at 10½ o'clock; Sermon by Rt. Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island; Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Prof. Francis P. Russell. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION, IN THE University, Washington-square.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, R. S. Snow. Seats free, and the Christian public invited. Subject of discourse—*Zerubbabel, the Governor of Judah, as a Type of Christ.* Hag. ii, 23.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., near Broadway.—Rev. Fred. Evans, Pastor, will preach at 10½ and 7½. Subject at 10½—*How to Make the New Year a Happy One.* Communion after the evening sermon. Strangers are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV.—FESTIVAL of the Epiphany. Morning prayer and celebration of the Holy Communion by Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New-York. Services commence at 10½ o'clock SATURDAY MORNING.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

"DÆDALUS, OR, THE TRIUMPH of Mind Over Matter."—Fifth of a series of Sunday afternoon discourses by Rev. Chas. F. Lee, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st. Services SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning subject—*The Star in the East.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and prayer-meeting, at Mohawk Hall, 8th-av. and 18th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock. Opening address by Dr. Weeks, on *The Cause and Cure of Evil.*

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services TODAY, at 11 o'clock, in small chapel of New-York University on Washington-square. Seats free. Rev. T. A. Hoyt will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DE ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st. Rev. Dr. Verren, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

HARLEM — SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. R. G. S. McNeille, from New-Haven, Conn., will preach Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—125th-st. corner 3d-av., Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN WEISS WILL PREACH IN Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. Stratton, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Seventh Commandment.* Children's [illegible] at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MAYFLOWER MEMORIES.—THE new lecture will be delivered by Rev. W. Morley Punshon, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at Cooper Union. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at No. 805 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DEliver her celebrated lecture *Joan of Arc*, in St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9. Admission, 50 cents.

PREACHING AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK BY the pastor, L. S. Webb, in John-street Church, between Nassau and William sts. Mr. G. O. North, not a clergyman but a layman, will address the congregation at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Home, its Duties and Privileges.* Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st. near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock will deliver the third of a series of discourses on "THE LAST THINGS," viz., *Death, the Intermediate State, Purgatory, Resurrection, &c.* Strangers cordially invited.

RIGHT REV. T. M. CLARK, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will lecture at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

Subject—MODERN THOUGHT.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st. In the MORNING he will give the *Reasons for his Christmas Sermon.* EVENING subject—*The Shepherd and the Sheep.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH this SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st. Morning subject—*Heaven, and the Way to Obtain It*; a communion sermon.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Year of Proposed Redemption.* Evening, 7½. Prof. G. M. Newell, Musical Director and Organist.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½, on *Preparation for a Revival.* And at 7½, subject—*The Man of Sorrows.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; Bible-class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER WILL DEliver a discourse, subject *Purgatory*, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

REV. THOMAS GUARD WILL DELIVer an address to young men in Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service commences at 7½ o'clock, as usual.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall corner 35th-st. and 3d-av at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—5TH-AV., between 33d and 34th sts., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY will be as follows: Holy eucharist, 7½ A. M.; morning prayer, 9 A. M.; litany and second celebration, with sermon, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

SUNDAY EVENING DISCOURSES by Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan, (authoress of "Hesperia, an Epic of the Past and Future of America,") every SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square and 42d-st., New-York. Subject this evening, *The Spiritual Kingdom.* Admission free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. Backman. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6 P. M. All seats free, and strangers made welcome.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject, evening—*Reign of Sin and its Remedy.* Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, morning prayer at 7½; holy communion at 9, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. Litany at 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. DR. Morgan, Rector.—Morning prayer at 9 o'clock; litany, sermon and holy communion at 10½ o'clock; children's service, 3½ P. M.; EVENING service and sermon at 7½.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rome Chapel, No. 79 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, will preach. Seats free.

S. LUKE, THE EVANGELIST, FROM Philadelphia, will preach at No. 465 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, Jan. 7, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and at No. 159 West 32d-st., at 7½ P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The sixth lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. Burch, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching, SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Samuel Carlisle. Young People's Meeting, EVENING, 7½ o'clock, in lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Thos. Guard will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. H. D. Northrop at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Intermediate State.*

WEEK OF PRAYER.—DAILY UNION Prayer-meeting at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Fourth Day's Proceedings Before the Congressional Committee—Mr. A. T. Stewart States his Preference for the Old System—His Opinions Sifted by Senator Howe—His Secretary Gives his Testimony—A Short Session and Little Evidence.

The Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment met in the Custom-house building at 10½ A. M. yesterday, as per adjournment, Gov. Buckingham presiding. The table where the Senators sat had been moved close against the wall at the request of Senators Bayard and Casserly, who wished to confer together without a possibility of being overheard by any one behind them. The first witness introduced was Mr. A. T. Stewart, who was sworn. His Secretary read a statement about the General Order business which he had prepared. It was as follows:

The removal of the business from the Cunard and Hoboken stores has not only caused pecuniary loss, but great inconvenience to importers. The greatest portion of merchandise is imported by steam-ships, and when they make long passages, as during the Fall and Winter, they discharge their cargoes on arrival, to be ready to sail again at the appointed time. When such is the case the importer has not sufficient time to make up his entry and have it passed at the Custom-house. Consequently all goods discharged under such circumstances are sent to a General Order store. Soon after the appointment of Moses H. Grinnell as Collector, the General Order business was removed from the Cunard and Hoboken stores. At that time there was on the west of the City the same number or more General Order stores than now, but when the business was removed, the number in New-York was not increased to correspond with the diminution of storage room, and the result has been that storage accommodation has been so restricted that when several steamers arrive together their cargoes are crowded into the present stores in such a state of confusion that great delay ensues in obtaining possession. The number of foreign steamers arriving at New-York during the past two years has largely increased. They are of greater size and bring larger cargoes than a few years ago, yet the storage capacity of the General Order stores has been actually diminished, to the loss and delay of the importer. In consequence of the General Order business being now controlled by one it has become a monopoly, and the charges increased to $1 50 or more on a single package, instead of about half the rates, as formerly, which difference is pure loss to the merchant; besides there is an additional expense of cartage, say fifty cents per case. When the Cunard and Hoboken warehouses had the privilege of receiving goods, such as arriving by those lines were discharged from the ships direct to the warehouses, without any expense of cartage, and there remain in bond, without any additional charge. If an importer has made an entry for goods to be deposited in above stores, and his permit does not arrive in time, the merchandise must be carted to the General Order stores in New-York, and carted back again, making a double expense of cartage, besides the storage and labor fees of from $1 50 upward per package, even if they remain but a single hour under General Order. The General Order stores now in use are in unsafe quarters, surrounded by cotton warehouses and other hazardous buildings, as may be seen by the annexed diagrams—rendering it difficult to procure insurance, and only at extra rates, while insurance is easily effected, on the most favorable terms, in the Cunard and Hoboken stores, owing to their safe and isolated position. The confusion of sending so many goods, from all parts of the City, Jersey City and Hoboken, to these two stores only, which even one or two cargoes will produce, causes interminable delays, resulting frequently in heavy losses to the importer from fluctuations in price, without any benefit or additional security to the Government.

Mr. Stewart then produced diagrams showing that the present General Order stores were situated in places which tended to increase the rate of insurance. He afterward exhibited a document showing the gradual increase of charges in the General Order store, and also memorandum of an agreement which Mr. Leet had made with his house, that no higher demand than $1 75 per package should be charged. In spite of this, attempts had frequently been made to charge $2.

Chairman—Who owns the warehouses at Hoboken?

Mr. Stewart—Mr. Leet.

Senator Stewart—Suppose cargoes are discharged within forty-eight hours, and in consequence of that the packages go to the General Order store, who pays for the storage?

Mr. Stewart—The steam-ship company, I believe, but we pay in the end, as that would be a consideration in the freight.

Senator Casserly—The steamers discharge as fast as they can, and if there is no permit, then the owner pays; is it not so?

Mr. Stewart—Yes; but if he gets a permit within the forty-eight hours, then the steam-ship pays.

Senator Howe—Have you lost any goods in the General Order stores now in use?

Mr. Stewart—No, sir.

Senator Howe—Have you heard of any losses?

Mr. Stewart—No, sir; I never have.

Senator Howe—What was the rate of insurance in the old stores, and in the New-Jersey stores now?

Mr. Stewart—Forty cents per annum on the $100, and now it is sixty-five cents.

Senator Howe—I understand you to say that merchants are put to great inconvenience by the removal of the Hoboken and Cunard warehouses.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir.

Senator Howe—When goods have been once transferred from the Jersey City and Hoboken docks, what necessity is there, when they have come to the General Order stores here, of being transferred back again to Jersey City and Hoboken?

Mr. Stewart—They have in certain instances to go back to be bonded according to the regulations of the Custom-house.

Senator Howe—How often has it happened to you that you have made your entry to bond goods in Jersey City and have not been able to get a permit within forty-eight hours?

Mr. Stewart—Very rarely, except when we have not got our invoices.

Senator Howe—But then you have not been able to enter them for bonding, but when you have, has it ever so happened?

Mr. Stewart—It may have, but I do not know.

Senator Howe—Has it ever happened?

Mr. Stewart—I do not think it ever has.

Senator Howe—Then you have never been put to any such inconvenience or expense?

Mr. Stewart—Not myself, but others have.

Senator Howe—When was this General Order business first consigned to Jersey City and Hoboken?

Mr. Stewart—Some years ago, I believe; I don't know.

Senator Howe—When was it removed?

Mr. Stewart—After Mr. Grinnell's entry into office.

Senator Howe—Had he been a merchant?

Mr. Stewart—I have heard so.

Senator Howe—Was it more a matter of rumor than fact, then?

Mr. Stewart—You must excuse me there. If he were present I would give my opinion; as he is absent, I will refrain.

Senator Howe—Very good, Sir. How many General Order stores were there at first?

Mr. Stewart—There were two on the North River, three on the East River, and those in Jersey City and Hoboken.

Senator Howe—Where were those on the North River side?

Mr. Stewart—In Greenwich and Washington streets.

Senator Howe—Where are the present ones?

Mr. Stewart—They are marked in the diagrams which I gave you.

Senator Howe—Do you know the location of the store that was in 1866 on Greenwich-street, between what streets?

Mr. Stewart—Nos. 56 and 58.

Senator Howe—How far from the present?

Mr. Stewart—It is some distance, but I do not know how far.

Senator Howe—Now you say in 1866 the General Order stores were two on the North River, on the New-York side, and two on the Jersey City and Hoboken.

Mr. Stewart—Yes; and three on the East River.

Senator Howe—Now, what stores were used in 1867?

Mr. Stewart—The same were used for what I know; I think there was no change up to 1869, but I am not sure of it.

Senator Howe—Were the stores at Hoboken and Jersey City used as bonded warehouses at that time?

Mr. Stewart—They were, and are still.

Senator Howe—And those in West-street, are they not used as bonded warehouses?

Mr. Stewart—I do not know.

Senator Howe—Can the owner of a bonded warehouse refuse to take the goods of any one, and is he at liberty to charge his own prices.

Mr. Stewart—I suppose there is some control over the prices.

Senator Howe—Don't you know what you will be charged when you bond? Cannot you make any bargain you please with the owner?

Mr. Stewart—I can.

Senator Howe—And with the owner of a General Order store?

Mr. Stewart—He acts as a Government officer.

Senator Howe—Is it not an obligation on the part of a General Order storekeeper to keep space for foreign goods?

Mr. Stewart—Yes, I suppose so.

Senator Howe—Then he is not able to accept bonded goods unless with the condition that he may remove them for General Order goods?

Mr. Stewart—I do not understand it so.

Senator Howe—Are goods packed promiscuously so that if you want to get a package you have to overhaul the whole place?

Mr. Stewart—I believe so.

Senator Howe—About the storage; do you say when the Hoboken and Cunard ships stored their own General Order goods, merchants had forty-eight hours to get a permit, and so saved the charges?

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir.

Senator Howe—Suppose Mr. Stewart, the goods from General Order stores get over to these stores within forty-eight hours, who pays the charges?

Mr. Stewart—The steam-ship.

Senator Howe—Then have you not the same security as before?

Mr. Stewart—No; goods might be lost in the river, in crossing, and who then would pay for them?

Senator Howe—But if you had allowed them to remain over forty-eight hours, how then?

Mr. Stewart—Well, they were very liberal, and I have no doubt that if our goods had remained for six days they would not have charged us.

Senator Howe—Was it a special privilege, or could every one enjoy it.

Mr. Stewart—I do not believe it was; I think all large houses were so treated; they were more liberal.

Senator Howe—Then have you not the same protection now that you had then?

Mr. Stewart—I do not think so. [Laughter.]

Senator Howe—Now, if a package of goods, coming from the Jersey City dock to the General Order store, drops into the river, whose loss is it?

Mr. Stewart—Mine, Sir; in the old way my own cartman used to take care of them; I had confidence in him; but now a cartman has it who does not care for me or for my interests, and I have not the same confidence in him.

At this point Mr. Stewart stated that he saw no object in the questions; that he was not very well, and that he wished to state that the General Order system was an outrage in general terms. He objected to Mr. Leet's monopoly, and he made the suggestion that every foreign steam-ship company, who could give sufficient security, should be permitted to have a General Order store.

Senator Bayard—Do you say that this system of monopoly is injurious to the commerce of your City?

Mr. Stewart—I do most distinctly so state.

Senator Bayard—You said that you would not use the present General Order stores as bonded warehouses for your goods.

Mr. Stewart—I would not. There is a difference of fifty per cent. in the insurance, for the place is surrounded by drinking-shops.

Senator Howe—What is the date of the guarantee by Mr. Leet, that he would only charge $1 75 for the largest-sized package?

Mr. Stewart's Secretary then read out the memorandum of charges.

Senator Howe—The packages, then, vary in size; have you ever made complaint to the Custom-house of overcharges in General Order business?

Mr. Stewart—No; we are not fond of making complaints.

Senator Stewart—You said that the Hoboken and Cunard General Order people would allow your goods sometimes to remain six days; that would be a great convenience to merchants generally, would it not?

Mr. Stewart—It only referred to goods that were entered for bond there.

Senator Stewart—Other goods would be charged for as they are now?

Mr. Stewart—I believe so, but they were more liberal altogether.

Senator Stewart—Was this a special discrimination in your favor?

Mr. Stewart—No; I do not think it was.

Senator Stewart—Did you ever hear of the same privilege being extended to other merchants?

Mr. Stewart—I cannot say that I have; I only can answer for myself.

Senator Casserly—You state that the rates are nearly double what they were.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir; an excessive increase.

Senator Casserly—You also object to the increased handling?

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir; in delicate goods this is a serious evil.

Senator Casserly—And you have also stated that if a package was lost in the river the public cartman would not bear the loss, but you would?

Mr. Stewart—That is so.

Senator Casserly—And you have emphatically spoken of the General Order system as an outrage on the mercantile body.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir.

Senator Casserly—Now, have you made any complaints in any high quarters of the evil?

Mr. Stewart—I spoke to the President about it in October, 1870, and also last Summer.

Senator Casserly—And has any result been arrived at from your remonstrances?

Mr. Stewart—None whatever.

Senator Casserly—Your objection is not, as I understand you, is not that you cannot get your permits out within forty-eight hours, but that the goods are hurried from the ships into the General Order stores before you can get the permit.

Mr. Stewart—That is so.

Senator Bayard—Do you think that there is any collusion between the men who unload and the people of the General Order stores?

Mr. Stewart—I do not think there is.

Senator Casserly—Is it material as regards the commerce of the City whether the General Order charges are paid by the steam-ship companies or by the owners of the goods?

Mr. Stewart—It is not; it is equally a tax upon the commerce of the port.

Senator Casserly—Are you cognizant of a remonstrance addressed to Mr. Murphy, begging him to restore the old order of things?

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir; it was shown to me, but it is a rule of our house not to sign, and therefore I did not sign it; but I spoke to Mr. Murphy personally, and showed him how he would ingratiate himself in the hearts of the merchants, if he would do away with the present system.

Senator Casserly—How long have you been a merchant in this City?

Mr. Stewart—Fully forty years.

Mr. Casserly—What do you know about compromised cases?

Mr. Stewart—Nothing whatever; it has been my rule never to make complaints.

Senator Casserly—How many Custom-house clerks have you?

Mr. Stewart—Ten or a dozen.

Senator Casserly—Who supervises them?

Mr. Stewart—I do myself. I am my own head man.

Senator Casserly—Is it not your opinion that the employes of the Custom-house are appointed from party motives and not from fitness for the public service?

Mr. Stewart—I have no opinion on the point. I have made it a rule never to interfere in politics.

Senator Casserly—Did Mr. Murphy avail himself of the opportunity you pointed out to him?

Mr. Stewart—He did nothing, but he spoke of his desire to do the utmost that he could in that direction. It might not have been his fault.

Senator Bayard—Do you mean by that that Mr. Murphy was prevented?

Mr Stewart—I do not know.

Senator Bayard—Did you ever hear of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury intended to rectify this abuse?

Mr. Stewart—I saw that in the public papers.

Senator Casserly—Nothing ever came of your conversations with Gen. Grant?

Mr. Stewart—No, Sir.

Senator Casserly—Can you account for this?

Mr. Stewart—It is possible the President deemed it of too little importance for him to notice.

Chairman—Do you know of any collusion between importers and Appraiser?

Mr. Stewart—Nothing; I never heard of any such thing.

Chairman—Did you never hear of any arrangement by which certain importers were to be favored in the Appraiser's office?

Mr. Stewart—I never did.

Senator Stewart—If there had been would you have been likely to have heard of it?

Mr. Stewart—I should not; but the Appraiser is the best man to inform you on that subject. Allow me to say that the Government can never expect to be well served so long as they do not give proper salaries. If a man gets $1,800 per annum and he is worth $2,800, there is a great temptation to him to make up the difference. The Government does not pay a fair sum. They give $2,000 per annum to a man to whom I would give $4,000. If I hire a man and he cannot do the work I want him to do, I do not keep him an hour; but if he can I give him what is a fair remuneration.

Senator Pratt—Can you give us some information in the manner in which the men in the Appraiser's office make up for their small salaries.

Mr. Stewart—I cannot give that information, but I am sure that the Government loses millions every year.

Senator Bayard—You are of opinion that the Government service is bound by the same reasons as apply to well-conducted private mercantile establishments?

Mr. Stewart—Most decidedly.

Senator Pratt—Are not the examiners recommended by the Appraiser?

Mr. Stewart—I do not know; I dare say it may be.

Senator Howe—I understood you to say that you do not allow your clerks to be assessed for serenades?

Mr. Stewart—I was never serenaded that I know of.

Senator Howe—How many employes have you?

Mr. Stewart—From 2,500 to 3,000.

Senator Howe—If you took it into your head to be served by Episcopalians, do you seriously doubt that you could get 3,000 Episcopalians, competent men?

Mr. Stewart—Well I am an Episcopalian, but I doubt it.

Senator Howe—Well, suppose in some insane mood you should resolve you would have none but Democrats, would it be impossible to get 3,000 efficient Democrats?

Mr. Stewart—I suppose I could.

Senator Howe—Then, in the Custom-house, they might do so too.

Mr. Stewart—They would have some trouble.

Senator Howe—Now, about monopoly. Did the General Order goods that came by the Cunard line go into the Cunard stores?

Mr. Stewart—They did.

Senator Howe—And was not that a monopoly?

Mr. Stewart—To a certain extent, perhaps; but their main profit came from the bonded warehouse business; I don't think it a monopoly.

Senator Howe—I won't press that point then. Speaking of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury about the General Order business; did you see that letter?

Mr. Stewart—I think I did.

Senator Howe (handing a printed document)—Is that the one?

Mr. Stewart—That is the one I referred to. I perceive it is to Mr. Grinnell, but I was under the impression that it was to Mr. Murphy.

Senator Howe—Now, Mr. Stewart, about your efforts to get this evil redressed. You did not appeal to the Custom-house, Sir, to the Secretary, but you did to the President.

Mr. Stewart—Yes, Sir, I spoke to him twice.

Senator Howe—Asking him to restore the General Order stores to Hoboken and Jersey City?

Mr. Stewart—I expressed my opinion that it would be salutary to do so.

Senator Howe—But you did not ask him to do so?

Mr. Stewart—I did not ask in so many words.

Senator Howe—Do you blame Mr. Boutwell for doing the same?

Mr. Stewart—No, I do not.

Senator Howe—Mr. Stewart, one other question; on what proportion of your goods taken to General Order store do you recover the charges from the steam-ship?

Mr. Stewart—A little more than one-half.

This closed his examination.

The next witness was Albert T. Cooper, Mr. Stewart's clerk, who supervises the arrival of foreign goods, who explained the details of the business. He then took up the question of the General Order charges, as shown in the memorandum presented by Mr. Stewart.

Senator Casserly—What is the difference between the rates of charge under the old system?

Mr. Cooper—Where it was a dollar it is now two; Bixby has ninety-one cents, the German line seventy-five cents, and the Cunard a dollar.

Senator Bayard—Under the lowest charge of seventy-five cents, was not the distribution twenty cents for storage, twenty cents for labor, and thirty-five cents for cartage?

Mr. Cooper—I believe that was it.

Senator Bayard—Was there not a reasonable margin for profits at those rates?

Mr. Cooper—I am not competent to deliver an opinion on that point.

Senator Bayard—But they were willing to do business at those rates?

Mr. Cooper—Certainly they were.

Senator Casserly—What do you pay to private carters per package?

Mr. Cooper—Forty cents to the store at Chambers-street.

Senator Bayard—Is that the highest?

Mr. Cooper—There is no difference. It is forty cents for large and small.

Senator Casserly—Mr. Stewart said his cartman had got rich on those charges.

Mr. Cooper—Yes; I believe he is worth $50,000.

Senator Casserly—What is the difference between insurance on Leet & Stocking's warehouse and those at Hoboken and Jersey City?

Mr. Cooper—Of my own knowledge I do not know, but I have heard that it was there 40 cents per annum on each $100 worth of goods, and at Leet's it is 65 cents.

Senator Casserly—Is delay in the Appraiser's office a source of loss to the merchant?

Mr. Cooper—Certainly it is. Sometimes a delay of one day will bring a loss of considerable amount. I mean not only the delay in the Appraiser's office, but between it and the General Order stores.

Senator Casserly—Is there not confusion from over-pressure?

Mr. Cooper—Certainly; when vessels arrive, five or six at a time, each with thousands of tons of goods, there must be a crush no matter what the accommodation may be.

Senator Casserly—Was the accommodation under the old system superior?

Mr. Cooper—Most decidedly, for there were seven General Order stores then.

Senator Bayard—Had the charges been greater than $1 75 before?

Mr. Cooper—Two dollars had been demanded, but we never paid more than $1 75.

Senator Casserly—Who negotiated this agreement?

Mr. Cooper—I, myself.

Senator Casserly—Even with this reduction, what are you paying as compared with the old system of charges?

Mr. Cooper—Nearly double. (Here he produced a file of bills showing the gradually increasing charges of Leet & Co., from $1 25 to $1 50 and $1 75.)

Senator Casserly—Which of your clerks has a practical knowledge of the storing of goods?

Mr. Cooper—I do not think any one of them has.

Senator Stewart—What did the Cunard line charge for General Orders package?

Mr. Cooper—We paid $1 at the commencement.

Senator Stewart—How do you make it out double now?

Mr. Cooper—That was a rough estimate; we only paid seventy-five cents for some packages, but the Cunard took all at $1 a package.

Senator Stewart—If the steamer unloads before you get your permit, but you get it before the expiry of forty-eight hours, the steam-ship company pays.

Mr. Cooper—It does, but that is not the trouble. It is the delay and the bother.

Senator Stewart—Is there any more delay than if it went to the public store?

Mr. Cooper—Certainly there is, and then there are formalities which are annoying. I find we paid for General Order expenses $10,000, out of which we have been reimbursed one-half.

Senator Stewart—How much was it in previous years.

Mr. Cooper—I don't know. I have not made out any estimate.

Senator Howe—You said something about the liability of a gain from the small number of General Order stores. There are but two stores on the North River, are there?

Mr. Cooper—There are but two in New-York.

Senator Howe—Are there none now on the East River?

Mr. Cooper—None.

Senator Howe—Has there been any complaint among the merchants of a want of General Order stores on the East River?

Mr. Cooper—I never heard of any.

Here a suggestion was made to the Committee by a gentleman present, that the witness was mistaken, and it being brought to his notice he admitted that he was not clear upon the point.

Senator Howe—Might not one store with ten openings move goods as freely as ten with one?

Mr. Cooper—You must excuse me. I have no knowledge on that point.

Senator Howe—But you have undertaken to show the misery of the merchants from the want of sufficient General Order stores. Ought you not to have informed yourself on the facilities of those you have?

Mr. Cooper—I only know that we have great inconvenience and delay now, and we had not formerly.

Senator Howe—Have you ever been inside one?

Mr. Cooper—I never have, but am informed by the messengers that they have considerable inconvenience, and I know there is delay.

Senator Howe—With reference to the charges, I understand from this memorandum that the notes in the first column were adopted by the Custom-house; by whom was it established?

Mr. Cooper—That I cannot tell you.

Senator Howe—The next column increases those charges by fifty per cent.; who established them?

Mr. Cooper—I do not know; I presume it was about the beginning of the war when the tariff was increased fifty per cent.

Senator Howe—Well, if you cannot explain this memorandum which I understood Mr. Stewart said you would explain, I will put it one side. We will go to the bills of Leet & Co., and of others that you have produced. Are you prepared to state what the charges of the Cunard were?

Mr. Cooper—I believe it was a dollar for all packages, but am not sure.

Senator Howe—Do you know if the Cunard Company charged others the same rates as it did the house of A. T. Stewart?

Mr. Cooper—I do not know that.

Senator Howe—Do you know or not whether the General Order charges are higher than those of ordinary stores?

Mr. Cooper—They are higher, and necessarily so.

Senator Stewart—What proportion of the goods shipped for New-York are Mr. Stewart's?

Mr. Cooper—About one-tenth; If you speak of dry goods I could tell you with precision.

Senator Bayard—One of the things of which you complain is the precipitation of goods into the General Order stores.

Mr. Cooper—Yes, Sir; one point I will make clear, which I think you have not seized; the facilities of General Order stores have been greatly decreased, and within the same time two new lines of steamers have been added; there must necessarily be great inconvenience; add to this, the general commerce of New-York has increased.

Senator Bayard—What do you know of the losses incurred by the Government by the compromising of cases?

Mr. Cooper—Nothing of my own knowledge; I have heard many rumors, but as to their truth I cannot say.

Senator Stewart—Do you know of any of Mr. Stewart's employes giving presents to Custom-house officials?

Mr. Cooper—I never did.

Senator Stewart—Have you never received any hints for presents, or have your employes ever been asked for any money?

Mr. Cooper—Never to my knowledge; in my own case certainly never within the last six years.

This closed his examination.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

The next witness was David Ogden, who stated that he had been thirty-nine years a merchant in New York City. He said: I will read two letters which will explain the suit I brought against the Government, one written to me and the other by me. The letters referred to a charge for storage brought against him for goods which he had purchased on board one vessel and transferred to another. Formerly there used to be no charge, but now they make a charge of half a month's cartage, and if it is not paid, then the authorities compel the goods to be carted to the warehouse, and then back again to the other vessel.

Chairman—If you pay the cartage then your goods are permitted to be transferred from one vessel to another in peace?

Mr. Ogden—Yes, Sir; they never go near the warehouse, but we have to pay this fictitious cartage.

Senator Bayard—Has this system prevailed generally?

Mr. Ogden—It does; there are sometimes parties for whom they waive the cartage charge.

Senator Bayard—Then there is favoritism shown to certain parties?

Mr. Ogden—I know of a case in which a cargo of sugar was transferred, and the Custom-house waived the constructive storage charge.

Senator Bayard—Did you get your money, according to the judgment of the United States Circuit Court?

Mr. Ogden—I did after a while; a Treasury clerk stopped the payment of it, but I wrote to Washington, and the final decision was that I should get my money.

ANOTHER MERCHANT WHO HAS NO COMPLAINT.

The next witness was Mr. Henry R. Barbour. He stated that he had no knowledge of any frauds in the Custom-house, and no knowledge of any frauds in the General Order system. All that he knew about the Custom-house was, that six years ago his books had been seized through the report of a New-York agent. He had no complaints to make, and it seemed strange to him that he should have been sent for. He had been out of business for the past three years, and knew nothing of the present system. He was therefore dismissed.

Some papers presented to the Chairman by Mr. Lewis, the managing editor of the *Post*, were then brought forward. But as the first one that was read contained an anonymous attack upon the moral character of a Custom-house official, the reading was discontinued at the suggestion of Senator Howe, Senator Bayard adding some noble words of the resolution of the Committee to investigate the system, and not pry into the actions or the lives of individuals. The motion to adjourn was then made by Senator Stewart, and the Committee left the Custom-house building much earlier than usual. There was general comment among the persons present as to the want of evidence against the Custom-house management.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109¾	10 Bank of Republic..115
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112¾	20 Bank of C'wealth 84
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112¾	50 Fourth Nat. Bank.107¼
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109¾	100 do..........108
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 63¾	8 Central Nat. Bank.104
10,000 do.......... 63¾	300 Spring M. Coal,... 67
15,000 Va. 6s, Cons..... 54	200 Canton Co.......... 76
2,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 34	400 Con. Coal of Md... 41
1,000 do.......... 34½	5 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 55
11,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss....... 91	400 do.......... 55⅛
	100 do...bet. call. 55⅜
1,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.L.R.106½	200 do.......... 55⅛
7,000 Long Dock Bds. 91	100 W.Un.Tel.b.c.b.3.. 70
4,000 H.R. 2d S.F.bds.105	100 do.......... 69⅞
5,000 Mich.S. S.F.bds.108	1100 do.......... 70
2,000 Cen. Pac.G.Bds.100⅛	30 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 59
5,000 do.........100⅛	5 U. S. Express.... 63⅛
40,000 do.........100⅛	50 do.......... 64
5,000 do.........100⅛	100 do.......... 64⅛
100,000 Un.Pac., 1st M.*90⅛	10 do.......... 65⅛
50,000 do.....b3. 90⅞	50 W.-F. Express, b.c. 57
20,000 do.....b15. 91	100 N.Y.C.& H.R., b.c. 95⅛
11,000 Un.Pac. 7s, L.G. 80	10000 N.Y.C.&H.R.Ctf 91⅞
1,000 do.......... 79⅞	200 Erie..........b30. 35⅛
1,000 Un.Pac 10s, Inc. 84	100 do.........s3. 35⅞
5,000 do.......... 83⅞	200 do.........b30. 36⅛
5,000 Tol. &W. 1st M. 100	1000 do...bet.call. 36
11,000 do.........101	1100 do.......... 35⅞
1,000 Tol. &W. 1st M., St. L. Div..... 90	100 LakeS.& M.S. b. c. 94⅞
	200 do..........c. 94⅞
5,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 93	200 do.......... 94⅞
16,000 C.&P. I. & P. 7s.101½	10 Panama.......... 74
4,000 N.J.Cen.1stM.n.105½	27 do.......... 75
3,000 P., Ft.W.&C. 2d.100	1000 Union Pacific.... 29⅞
5,000 Tol.&Wab.conv. 87½	200 Clev.&Pitts. Guar. 91
1,000 O.&Miss.1st M. 100	200 Chi. & N.W.,b.c.,c. 67⅞
2,000 O. & Miss. Con.. 93¾	100 do.........b3. 68
3,000 O. & Miss. 2d M. 83	100 Chi.&Rock Island.107⅞
1,000 M.&St.P.1st.L.D 88½	100 do...bet. call.107⅞
10,000 C.C.&In.C.1stM. 89⅞	500 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 80⅞
1,000 L'keSh.Div.Bds. 92	400 Del., Lack. & W...104
1,000 C., P. & Ash., n. 92	100 Alton & T. Haute 22
1,000 Tol.&Wab.2d M. 93	100 Morris & Essex... 92⅞
1,000 St.L.,J.&C.1stM. 93⅞	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 20⅞
15 Am. Ex. Bank....111½	100 do.......... 20⅞
31 do..........111	

*Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mortgage in yesterday's list should have been 89¼ and 89½.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...114¾	200 N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c. 95⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.110	300 do.......... 96
1,000 do.....small.109⅞	100 do.......... 96⅛
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110⅛	100 do.........b3. 96¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.110	200 Erie..........c. 35⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112	400 do...bet. call. 35⅛
60,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65.n.110⅛	200 do.......... 35½
12,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65.n.111⅛	100 do.......... 35⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112¼	200 Erie Pf.......... 65
5,000 do.........s3.112⅛	500 Reading.......... 112⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.112	100 do.......... 112⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.109⅛	100 L. S. & M. So.....c. 94½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅛	300 do....bet. call. 94¾
40,000 do.......... 109⅛	21 Panama.......... 75⅞
100 Md. Coal.......... 28¼	42 Clev. & Pitts. Gtd. 91
100 do.......... 25	100 Chi. & N. W....b3. 68¼
200 Quick. M. bet. call. 26⅛	100 do.......... 68
200 Quick. Pf.......... 31½	300 do.......... 68⅛
100 Con.Coal of Md.b.c. 41	100 do.......... 68¼
100 do.........b30. 41½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 92
100 W. U. Tel....bet. c 70¾	67 N. J. Cen.R.Scrip.102
200 do.......... 70¾	400 Chi. & R. I.......... 108
300 do.........b3. 70⅛	100 do.......bet. call 108
100 do.......... 70¾	100 do.......... 108
200 do.........b3. 70¾	40 Pitts.,Ft.W.&C.G. 95½
300 Pacific Mail...b. c. 55	300 do.......... 95⅛
100 do.........b3. 56⅛	30 do.......... 95¼
20 Am. Mer. U. Ex. 59⅛	100 Del., Lack. & W...103⅛
700 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 80⅛	100 Bost., Hart. & Erie. 3⅛
1000 do.......... 80	50 Col., C. & I. Cen... 22

SATURDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

The small loss of Greenbacks is an agreeable surprise to Wall-street, after the stringency in Money, and the apprehension of a bad return through the week. The difference against the Greenbacks of the previous week is only $224,300. The Banks, also unexpectedly to the Street, have increased their Loans $2,171,400. The Gold average, as anticipated, shows a heavy gain—$3,771,100—on the Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury. The general line of Deposits is up $5,427,400; the Circulation is lower by $50,600. The effect of the statement in the Afternoon was to reduce the rate of Money on call to the Stock Brokers to 7 ₩ cent. Currency Interest, and to further strengthen the Stock Market, which had been previously excited on the report from London that the Rothschilds, in connection with Jay Cooke & Co., had made proposals to the Treasury for placing $600,000,000 of the 5 and 4½ ₩ cents, New Loan. The speculation in the New-York and Western Roads was buoyant throughout the day, and the demand extended to the Bonds of the Central and Union Pacific Roads at advancing prices. The Public Funds were firm and higher on the long 6 ₩ cents of 1881, and on the New Loan 5 ₩ cents. The latter sold this afternoon at par and interest in Gold, equal to 110¼ ₩ cent., including Accrued Interest since Nov. 1. The various classes of 5-20's, 6 ₩ cent., were scarcely as high as on Friday night, though closing firm at the fractional decline.

The Gold Room attempted a war with Spain this morning, and the sales of Gold were at 109¼@109⅞ ₩ cent. But authentic Washington advices discouraged the Spanish rumors, and the price fell back to 109¼@109 ₩ cent.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with the late figures of Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s..........	109¼	109¼
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	112⅛	112⅛
American Gold..........	109	109¼
Bills on London, 60 days....	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson..........	95⅞	96
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Debt Ctfs..	91⅞	92
Reading..........	112	112⅛
Chicago and Rock Island....	107⅞	108⅛
North-west Common..........	68	68⅛
North-west Preferred..........	91⅞	92
Pacific Mail..........	55⅞	55⅞
St. Paul Preferred..........	80	80⅛
St. Paul Common..........	55⅞	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	46⅛	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash..........	73⅛	72⅞
Western Telegraph..........	69⅞	70⅛
Erie..........	35⅞	35⅞
Union Pacific..........	29⅞	30⅛
Lake Shore Ex Scrip..........	94⅛	*90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip..........	87⅞	88

* Ex Dividend.

At the very close the speculation was dull and market irregular.

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81......114¾	5-20 reg., '67..........111⅞
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81....115⅜	5-20 coup., '67..........112⅜
5-20 reg., '62..........110	5-20 reg., '68..........111⅞
5-20 coup., '62..........110⅛	5-20 coup., 68..........112⅛
5-20 reg., '64..........110⅛	10-40 registered..........109⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........110⅛	10-40 coupon..........109⅛
5-20 reg., '65..........110⅛	5s registered, '81.......109⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........112⅛	5s coupon, '81..........110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......110⅛	6s currency..........115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....111⅛	

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

Gold receipts..........	$686,522 66
Gold payments..........	1,774,617 79
Gold balance..........	63,460,394 54
Currency receipts..........	465,506 62
Currency payments..........	841,649 63
Currency balance..........	6,585,428 80
Customs..........	276,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington..........	496,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 93¾	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 93	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 89	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......103⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 88
Erie 1st Extended......103⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext......107
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......... 95	Gal. & Chic 2d......... 92⅛
Erie 3d, 7s, '83......... 92⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac....101⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80........ 89	Morris & Essex 1st....103⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88........ 88¼	Morris & Essex 2d.... 99⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 92	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....105⅛
Long Dock Bonds.... 91⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d..........100
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.104⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..100
Harlem 1st, 7s,........101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 95
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s. 90	P., F.W.&C.8 ₩ c.E.B.101
Albany & S. 2d Bds.. 93⅛	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F. 98
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st..103⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 99
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d.... 98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 96
M. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.103	Clev. & Pitts. 4th..... 83⅛
Pac. R.7s, guar. by Mo 99	Chic. & Alt. S. F...... 98
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.....100⅛	Chic. & Alt. 1st......103
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 90⅛	Chic. & Alt. Inc...... 91⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 79⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 99⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 83⅛	Chic. & Miss. 2d...... 82⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st...... 97	Peninsula Bds......... 92⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 86	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 90⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 76	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...106
Chic. & N. W. S. F...102	Mil. & St. P. 2d. 7 3-10 95⅛
Chic. & N. W. I. Bds. 95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 92⅛
Chic. & N. W. C. Bds. 92⅛	Mil. & St. P.I.& M.D. 88
Chic. & N. W. E. Bds. 88	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.... 84⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st....101	Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 91
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.. 96	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 89⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 101	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 80
T. & W. 1st St. L. div. 89⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97
Tol. & Wab. 2d........ 92	Boston, H. & E. guar. 31
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds 83	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 80⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........	96⅛	
City 6s, new..........	100	100⅛
Camden and Amboy..........	128⅛	128⅛
Pennsylvania Central..........	58⅛	58⅛
Reading..........	112	112⅛
Lehigh Valley..........		61⅛
Catawissa Preferred..........	45⅛	46
Philadelphia and Erie..........	25⅛	
Northern Central..........	38⅛	
Lehigh Navigation..........	39⅛	39⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	90⅛	90⅛

The Treasury Office in New-York disbursed this week $3,266,820 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, which with $5,850,000 prepaid at the close of December and charged off Jan. 2, makes $9,116,820 thus far disbursed. The Office took in, for the five business days of the week, $3,336,552 Gold Customs.

The week's receipts of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $6,062,984.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the construction of railroads the greatest care and attention should be given to the important requisites of solidity and durability. It is with railroads the same as with houses and other buildings—a solid and well-laid foundation will preserve the structure many years longer. In the wonderful spread of railroads in the United States during the past five years we find that too much attention has been given to hasty completion, and too little regard has been paid to proper construction.

In the construction of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad no expense has been spared to make it a first-class road, and the managers of the enterprise have carefully avoided the evils of hasty completion and cheap construction. The rails with which the road is laid were made by the Darlington Iron Company, one of the most celebrated manufacturers of rails in the whole of Great Britain. These rails are made specially for the St. Joseph and Denver City Railway Company, and to a particular pattern, designated by the best engineering skill of the country, with a view to great durability. They have been subjected to the most powerful tests which steam and mechanical skill could invent, and have successfully resisted a great pressure. The grading and superstructure are in strict keeping with the rails, and the road-bed has been pronounced one of the very best in the entire Western country. That portion of the road in successful operation for some time past is exceedingly popular, and excellent railroad judges have declared it to be one of the easiest-riding roads in the country. This is owing to the excellence of the rails and the great care bestowed upon the grading and ballasting. The graders are rapidly approaching the Platte River, twenty-five miles from Fort Kearney. The tracklayers are following as close on to the graders as is consistent with the construction of a strictly first-class road. All the iron has been purchased, and is being constantly delivered, a large portion of it being already on the ground. The entire line will be completed in time for the Summer and Fall travel and trade to California, and also for the Summer and Fall movement of the crops and other freight. The road, when completed, will greatly shorten the distance between the Eastern and Middle States and the Pacific Coast. On sound business principles, passengers and freight naturally seek the shortest railroad routes, and hence the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is destined to be one of the great highways between the Atlantic and Pacific. The projectors and managers of this enterprise are well aware of the strain upon the resources of the road, which must commence with its full opening to travel and traffic, and hence their desire to construct a first-class road, capable of meeting in every way the requirements of a large and growing business. The rolling stock now on the road, as well as that in process of building, is, and will continue to be, equal to that of any other road in the United States. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, by its connection with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney, will have as feeders to it all the railroads of the Pacific slope on the one hand, while its connections at St. Joseph will bring to it the immense number of railroads stretching from the West and North-west to the East as feeders on the other hand. The Burlington and South-western road from Burlington to St. Joseph will be completed in the present year, which, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, will form almost an air line from Chicago to St. Joseph. The importance of this connection to the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad can hardly be overestimated. With this connection, therefore, the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad will form by far the shortest route from California to St. Louis and Chicago, and consequently by the great network of railroads centreing in these two cities, it will also be the shortest route to all points west and east reached by rail. This will naturally divert to the road a very large portion of the through business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. By an act of Congress the Pacific railroads are expressly prohibited against discriminating in favor of any particular connecting roads, under the penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. It is clear, therefore, that nothing can prevent the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad from absorbing a large share of the constantly increasing business between the Pacific slope and the Western, Middle and Eastern States. The local business of the road will be heavy from the start, as the country between the St. Joseph and Fort Kearney is already well populated; in many parts densely so. Many important cities and towns are situated on the line of the road, which passes through the productive rolling prairie lands of Kansas and Nebraska. Large amounts of grain and other produce are annually raised in this section, which the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad will have to transport to market, and in turn bring back merchandise and other supplies which the people draw from the East. The success which has attended that portion of the road now in operation is positive evidence of the great extent of this local traffic.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, in addition to all the above elements of success, has a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the West. These lands are being constantly taken up by actual settlers, and the fertile sections of Kansas and Nebraska—in which these lands are situated—are now the favorite settling-ground of emigrants and our own people from the East. Advices from Scotland, Germany, and other European countries, announce that during next Spring and Summer large colonies of thriving and industrious farmers from these countries will settle along the line of this road. By this operation the lands of the Company will increase greatly in value, and enable the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad to take its place with the Illinois Central Railroad as another remarkable success of land-grant roads in the Western country.

We are now offering the remaining balance of the 8 per cent. Gold (Interest and Principal) First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, Western Division, at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, but receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands. The interest account is made light for the Company through the operation of the sinking fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The Bonds are a first and only mortgage on the property, franchises and land grant of the Company. They combine a perfect security, with the highly-desirable features of a long loan and a liberal rate of interest—having thirty years to run, and bearing 8 per cent. gold interest per annum, payable semi-annually, with the principal also payable in gold. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company are trustees for the bondholders, and use the proceeds of the land sales to retire the Bonds, which can be purchased for the sinking fund up to 115. This operation must eventually cause a great appreciation in the market value of the Bonds.

In recommending this Loan with our unqualified indorsement, we would call attention to the fact that upon the amount remaining unsold, the Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time and without notice; and we would further direct the attention of the investing public to the important fact that the Bonds of the Eastern Division of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, bearing 8 per cent. interest, have never sold as low as the subscription price since they were all placed, having been marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest, equal to 104½ to 105½. When the present loan is closed and the Bonds are placed on the Stock Exchange list, there is every reason to expect that they will appreciate in value to the standard of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Companies, which securities now command higher prices than any other Railroad bonds in the United States.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

Progress of Railroads in the United States.

The *American Railroad Journal*, of Jan. 6, gives its regular annual statistics illustrative of the progress of the Railroad system in the United States. In summarizing the details, it presents the following tabulation, showing the distribution of mileage and cost of Railroads and equipments to the several geographical sections, States and Territories of the Union:

Sections, States and Territories.	—L'gth in Miles.— Total.	Complete.	Cost of road & equip'nt.
Maine..........	922.68	872.58	$31,561,691
New-Hampshire..........	1,021.75	737.23	26,750,917
Vermont..........	881.31	711.31	25,493,212
Massachusetts..........	1,510.96	1,341.96	50,622,022
Rhode Island..........	139.46	139.46	6,526,695
Connecticut..........	988.63	821.74	39,477,800
Total..........	5,763.82	4,984.65	$233,632,236
New-York..........	6,190.28	4,272.93	$292,483,839
New-Jersey..........	1,854.61	1,349.21	101,222,909
Pennsylvania..........	6,882.80	5,327.92	334,656,387
Delaware..........	237.60	207.60	6,280,771
Maryland, (District of Columbia)..........	1,308.53	813.18	28,546,866
West Virginia..........	725.84	477.21	22,316,236
Total..........	16,390.25	12,321.94	$783,061,509
Virginia..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida..........	794.00	461.20	15,243,000
Total..........	8,355.15	6,367.07	$189,584,430
Alabama..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..........	15,846.78	7,031.52	$245,737,434
Ohio..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total..........	27,743.77	18,164.14	$813,650,768
Minnesota..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dakota Territory..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana and Idaho Territories..........	700.00	......	......
Iowa..........	4,201.77	3,162.27	128,315,391
Nebraska..........	1,801.50	905.00	49,580,000
Wyoming Territory..........	495.00	495.00	47,080,000
Missouri..........	4,102.50	2,664.50	138,100,518
Kansas..........	3,271.40	1,703.40	68,810,000
Colorado..........	618.00	442.00	17,250,000
Indian Territory..........	1,400.00	148.60	3,500,000
Total..........	21,965.67	11,338.17	$515,470,059
California..........	2,686.30	1,111.30	$76,902,000
Nevada..........	1,467.00	567.00	51,500,000
Utah..........	336.00	212.00	30,400,000
Oregon..........	2,779.50	190.00	7,900,000
Washington..........	655.00	50.00	2,620,000
Total..........	7,922.80	2,229.30	$169,322,000

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

North-east States..........	5,763.82	4,984.65	$233,632,236
Middle States..........	16,390.25	12,321.94	783,061,509
South-east States..........	8,355.15	6,367.07	189,584,430
Gulf and South-west States..........	15,846.78	7,031.52	245,737,434
Interior, East..........	27,743.77	18,164.14	813,650,768
Interior, West..........	21,965.67	11,338.17	515,470,059
Pacific Slope..........	7,922.80	2,229.30	169,322,000
Grand total..........	104,988.22	62,646.79	$2,950,458,436

In the following exhibit is given a statement of the increase of mileage and cost in the several sections as deduced from a comparison of the statistics of the previous with the present year:

Sections.	—L'gth in Miles.— Total.	Complete.	Cost of road & equip'nt.
North-east States..........	293.42	478.56	$32,974,146
Middle States..........	1,311.52	1,021.22	102,471,533
South-east States..........	1,168.60	411.37	14,964,849
Gulf and South-west States..........	3,147.47	830.27	28,388,748
Interior, East..........	3,120.69	2,616.79	111,980,739
Interior, West..........	2,303.00	2,726.79	101,684,895
Pacific Slope..........	1,862.70	228.20	12,598,000
Total increase..........	11,017.40	8,188.30	$376,937,227

No previous annual period has been so active in construction, or so successful in bringing into use long lines of track, as the year 1871. At the commencement of that year there were in the whole Union 54,435.49 miles of track, and at the close 62,646.79 miles, showing an increase in the year of 8,211.30 miles. This length is exclusive of City Passenger Railroads, and also of a second track, sidings, &c. As great a mileage was built in 1871 as existed in all the Union in 1851.

By reference to the tables, herewith presented, it will be seen what sections of the country have been most active in construction. The great interior as far as the Rocky Mountains has increased 5,343.58 miles, or 65 per cent. of the total increase. In the Eastern Sea-board States construction activity has been less marked, but there are several important works which were largely forwarded or brought to completion during the year.

Statistics of the Week.

Fifteen hundred and eighty-four persons were arrested by the Police last week.

There were 468 births, 195 marriages, and 498 deaths in this City last week. There was a large increase in small-pox, the new cases being 78, and the deaths 15.

During the week there were 25 fires, with an estimated loss of $13,886, and an insurance of $686,350. Of these disasters, 13 were caused by carelessness, 5 by kerosene or liquid gas, 1 was incendiary and the remainder accidents.

The Broadway Bond Robbery.

The case of Horace Coop charged with being concerned in the robbery of bonds to the amount of $63,000 from Mr. Samuel Blatchford, $6,000 of which he offered for sale to a Savings Bank in Washington City, was again before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court. By agreement, however, no proceedings were had, and the case was adjourned until Monday, the 15th inst. As yet there have been no developments in the case which have not been given to the public.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING WORKS, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

ADVERTISING—NEW-YORK NEWSPAPERS.—[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, COR. 19TH-STREET NEW-YORK.

RICH LACES.

JUST RECEIVED AN EXTRA FINE SELECTION OF

REAL POINT, APPLIQUE POINT,

AND

BLACK THREAD LACE POINTES AND JACKETS, BLACK THREAD LACE FLOUNCINGS.

ALSO,

An Extensive Stock of new and varied designs in BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE TRIMMING LACES,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

GENUINE FURS.

JUST RECEIVED, A FINE STOCK OF SEALSKIN SACQUES AND MUFFS, At Very Low Prices.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WE ARE OFFERING AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF 4-4 Family Linens, Sheeting Linens, Table Damasks, Towels and Towelings, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, en suite, Doilies, Lunch Cloths, Huckabucks, etc.

WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS OF EVERY GRADE, AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF FANCY, PLAIN COLORED AND BLACK SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES, PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY & 11TH-ST., OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR IMPORTATION OF FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 8, THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF LINEN GOODS, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR FAMILY TRADE. RICHARDSON'S 4-4 LINENS IN EVERY NUMBER, BARNSLEY SHEETINGS IN EVERY WIDTH, FROM 80 CENTS. RICHARDSON'S 8-4 AND 9-4 DAMASKS, (NEW DESIGNS,) VERY FINE GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER A LARGE LOT OF LINEN GOODS, PURCHASED IN THIS MARKET CONSIDERABLY UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION. 4 CASES 8-4 BARNSLEY DAMASK, $1 PER YARD. A LARGE LOT OF DAMASK CLOTHS, 2½ AND 3 YARDS EACH, FROM $2. A LARGE LOT OF 5-8 NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN. SEVERAL BALES OF CRASH, FROM 8 CENTS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE NOW IN STOCK EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND OF DOMESTIC GOODS IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, WHICH THEY OFFER BY THE YARD OR PIECE, AT PACKAGE PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 8, IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, LADIES' TUCKED YOKE NIGHT-DRESSES, $1 50. LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, $1. LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, 75c. LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1. LADIES' TUCKED AND PUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1. LADIES' CASHMERE MORNING ROBES, $6. LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75c. UPWARD. LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEWSTYLES. LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES, REDUCED TO $20. LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINE, ALPACA, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. DINNER, RECEPTION, AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

A CHANGE IN BUSINESS. STORE TO LET, FIXTURES AND LEASE FOR SALE WITHOUT THE STOCK.

A splendid opening for two young men wishing to commence business, or to any merchant wishing to enlarge his business. In consequence of the poor health of one of our firm, we have decided TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS OF OUR 8TH-AV. STORE.

We therefore offer to-morrow the entire stock in both our stores at retail, for less than wholesale cost, in order promptly to reduce them into money. EVERYTHING WILL BE SACRIFICED FROM THE START.

A few quotations will give an idea of the general slaughter.

Merrimack, Sprague and Pacific Prints, in handsome styles, will be sold for 9c. a yard.

Also, entire stock Delaines, 12½c.

Big lot yard-wide Prints, 12½c., worth 25c.

Fine White Muslins, 12½c., worth 18c.

Lonsdale Muslins will be sold for 16c.

Wamsutta Muslins for 18c.

Also, Table Linens, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Black Silks, &c., to be sold without any regard to cost.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 296 Bleecker-st.

MAISON VISPOLET, NO. 17 CLINTON-PLACE.

A large stock of French Corsets, made expressly for this establishment, are offered for sale at greatly reduced prices.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BOOKS, PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS. The property of the late W. H. THWAITES, Esq., of Brooklyn, AND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR. Comprising, besides many valuable books, a very choice collection of water colors, by the late artist himself; also many cabinet gems by Wm. Hart, James M. Hart, G. H. Boughton, Casilear, Shattuck, Coleman, Inness, Williamson and others. To which also have been added a number of paintings and a few sketches by F. O. C. Darley, Harry Fenn and others. The whole now on exhibition, and to be sold by auction at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FINE BOOKS.—CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.—Sale of a LARGE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS; fine LONDON EDITIONS of POPULAR AND SCARCE LITERATURE; SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for old rails to be delivered during the year 1872. Delivery to be made at Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Fort Erie, (opposite Buffalo,) or Sarnia.

Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons and to state price per ton of 2,240 pounds in gold, purchasers paying duty, if any. Offers will be received up to the 15th January, 1872.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 28, 1871.

TO BUILDERS.—OLD BRICKS FOR SALE at 7th-st. and Lexington-av. Apply there.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond

(COUPON AND REGISTERED)

Interest Payable Quarterly.

Free of Government Tax.

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE,

OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN

RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

PRICE 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler.

NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST (COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY..... $39,458,601

WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..... 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 42 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.

Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.

Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

AT THE REGULAR election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on the 1st of January, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Erastus S. Brown,	Charles D. Mathews,
Henry W. Belcher,	Erwin R. Livermore,
Hamilton Blydenburg,	Adolphus F. Ockershausen,
Wm. C. Dewey,	Alexander E. Orr,
George B. Douglass,	John S. Rogers,
Wm. R. Foster,	Joseph F. Sanxay,
Samuel Raynor,	Calvin Stevens,
James Harrison,	Frederick Sherwood,
Jacob H. Herrick,	Charles R. Ulrich,
Charles R. Ilsley,	John M. White.
Frederick Mead,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 3d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON was unanimously elected President.

WM. E. MALTBIE, Assistant Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE BUFFALO AND ERIE CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.

DEC. 1, 1871. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEREEN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. MASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

TWELVE PER CENT. KANSAS LOAN.—Secured by mortgage on property worth over double the loan, and rapidly advancing in value. Principal and interest in New-York City.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES always on hand. FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LAYE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.

J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-room, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 947 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ANNEXATION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 11 until 1 o'clock, P. M.

STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; first and second mortgages wanted; principals only. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Co. Scrip or all terms wanted by WM. C. GILLMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of January next, to the holders as thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 22 Broadway, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000: Assets 1st January, 1872, $242,529 65.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. is payable on demand, free from Government tax.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 6th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months, ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 15, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. HARRIT, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 49 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared payable Jan. 20. E. B. KENNEDY, Secretary.

JAN. 1, 1872.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of Fulton and Nassau-sts., in the Old Brick Church in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.

CHARLES H. PEERLAIN, President.

JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,689 41. Surplus, $207,833 98.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 22 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 3½ P. M.

A CARD.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED ON MONDAY, Jan. 8, at a reduction of one-half for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping; writing course, $5; book-keeping distc, $20, including all books and stationery. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, No. 20 East 14th-st.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 573 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

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ST. MARY'S HALL.

Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President. Rev. E. A. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—New classes for beginners, and classes for advanced and finishing pupils, now forming in all branches of music, and in elocution.

Also, PRIVATE LESSONS Day and Evening.

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The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in the BROOKLYN BRANCH, No. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

TO LADIES OF DEFICIENT EDUCATION.—A lady instructs in all the English branches, French, &c., giving special attention to grammar, at her residence or the pupil's. Address given by Mrs. BARNUM, No. 201 6th-av., near 14th-st.

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$2.50 WRITING TWENTY-FOUR lessons; Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, Composition, &c. PACKARD'S COLLEGE, No. 61 Bowery. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence, day and evening.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructor in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PARISIAN FRENCH TAUGHT IN six lessons; $5 a quarter. Address PROFESSOR, or call Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at No. 112 West 26th-st., Room No. 3.

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THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS.—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y.

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FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND Italian lessons given by Prof. JUL. DERMAN, No. 37 Bedford-pl., Seventh-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st. Each language thoroughly taught by grammar and by conversation. Lessons given at pupil's residence or mine.

TEACHER WANTED.—IN A BOARDING-school, near the City, to teach English branches and military drill. Apply to C. P. WILLIS, Wall's Plains, N. J.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 2,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MILLER'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store. No. 1,191 Broadway, between 26th and 29th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months prior to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made NOW interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank—BOWERY, corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1866.

Deposits.....$6,775,000

Surplus.....$200,000

INTEREST, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; if not withdrawn, will be added to the accounts and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

F. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NOS. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 12, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23-AV. AND 22D-ST.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest, 4 at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January. Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. LYON, President.

GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 3 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

T. MOLLELAND, President.

EDGAR J. BROWN, } Vice-Presidents.

GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 3202 and 3206 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $10,630,313 66.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Interest at rate of five per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20.

JOHN McLEAN, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. E. ARNOTT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 574 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from 1st of January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. HARRIT, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 49 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared payable Jan. 20. E. B. KENNEDY, Secretary.

JAN. 1, 1872.

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CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872. 1872.

WARD & OGDEN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, 22 LOOS-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their

SPRING LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE AT REDUCED VALUATIONS

is now ready, embracing 200 houses in choice locality, ranging in price from $4,000 to $200,000, to which they invite your early attention.

25th-st., near 10th-av., 20x100.

25th-st., near 10th-av., 20x100, with stable.

9th-av., near 59th-st., 25x100.

9th-av., near 60th-st., 25x100.

Madison-av., near 54th-st., 25x95.

Fourth-av., near 54th-st., 25x95.

West 9th-st., in 60th-st., 25x100.

Fourth-av., near 54th-st., 25x100, with stable.

West 9th-st., in 61st-st., 25x100.

Also other property, desirably situated.

OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 57TH-ST.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, and at reduced prices, the following desirable houses:

No. 159 East 58th-st. No. 17 East 60th-st.

No. 19 East 31st-st. No. 328 West 35th-st.

No. 215 East 34th-st. No. 129 West 31st-st.

No. 47 East 103d-st. No. 42 East 35th-st.

No. 103 Lexington-av.

For particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine-st, and No. 25 East 17th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house for sale, on East 57th-st., near Madison-av. Lot 20 feet front, 100 feet deep by 40 by 80; with carpets, oil-cloths, gas-fixtures, shades and cornices, nicely frescoed, painted, &c. Price $25,000. JOHN RAYMOND,

North-east corner 53d-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON-PLACE, near Broadway, a large and well-built house, which could be altered at small cost for business purposes.

ALSO,

A large corner property in the same location.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 5 Pine-st. and No. 25 East 17th-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE in 42d-st., near 8th-av.; brown stone; high stoop; all improvements; only $23,000.

WARD & OGDEN,

BROADWAY, CORNER 57TH-ST.

A CHEAP HOUSE.—FOR SALE, IN WEST 35th-st., four-story, brown-stone house; 16.8x80; all improvements; only $15,000.

WARD & OGDEN,

BROADWAY, CORNER 57TH-ST.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 47TH-ST.—TWO choice lots, 25x85 feet front; price and terms favorable; also, the finest corner plots and single lots, on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; very desirable; price low; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high stoop, 22x60x100, superior order, between 5th and Madison avs., on Murray Hill; price reasonable; with or without furniture; possession May, 1872. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 42TH-ST.—SPLENDID four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, with mirrors and magnificent chandeliers, for sale at a very reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 35 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, REAL ESTATE Auctioneers and Brokers.—Their extended list of City real estate for sale will appear in the Evening Post of MONDAY, Jan. 8. Offices No. 11 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 22x80, and stable; lot 50x100; adjoining 8th-av., between Murray Hill and 42d-sts.; a bargain.

P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$40,000.—A GOOD, FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, stone house, 20x75 feet, on east of Broadway, in 19th-st.; $30,000 good business location. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—LOW, ON EASY TERMS, A PLOT of four full lots, between 8th and Madison-avs. and below 69th-st.; a bargain. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

$35,000.—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY, in every, in 26th-st., near Broadway, 25x83x100; house high-stoop and in good order. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, lightly mortgaged, in Gramercy Park, in exchange for brown-stone, between Fifth and Park avs. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, IN New-Jersey, superb mansion, stables, carriage-houses, pavilions, porter's lodge, artificial lake, greenhouse, &c., to be exchanged for City property, free or encumbered.

HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, IN FULL operation, in Richmond, Va., free and clear, to exchange for City property, free or encumbered.

HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

EXCHANGE—TEN MILES FROM NEW-York, on railroad, farms 20 to 75 acres, for country seats, New-York or Brooklyn property. Only principals inquire at No. 78 Bookman-st.; third floor, 12 to 4.

ELEGANT HOUSE AT ELIZABETH, but little money required; beautiful place on Central Railroad; touring every hour to and from JAQUES, No. 206 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 168th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply as No. 5 Beekman-st., room No. 7, first floor.

FARM TO LET—FIFTY MINUTES FROM New-York on New-Jersey Central Railroad; thirty-four acres, with good house and barn; rent low. Apply to B. BLOOMINGDALE, No. 125 Grand-st., near Broadway.

$250 PER MONTH.—FURNISHED four-story high-stoop stone house, 47th-st., 5th and 6th avs., to a good tenant only.

HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE.

WARD & OGDEN,

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

Would respectfully call the attention of the business community to the following desirable property, which can be obtained upon reasonable terms, a portion of which will be improved by the owner to suit the views of the lessee:

Union-square, west side.

Union-square, south side.

Union-square, east side.

Union-square, Union-square.

15th-st., near Union-square.

16th-st., near Union-square.

17th-st., near Union-square.

The above localities are well adapted for the sewing-machine, piano-forte, fancy goods and other lines of trade. Further particulars upon application at our office.

TO LET—THE IRON STORE NORTH-EAST corner spring-st. and 6th-av., with two basements extending under the sidewalks. This store is very desirable for the dry-goods, boots and shoes, hat and straw-goods or any other lines of business, and can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to

WARD & OGDEN,

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A COMMODIOUS HOTEL ON THE Hudson to let—About fifteen miles from the City; contains over fifty rooms, besides billiard and bar-rooms, together with stable, shed, &c.; situation and surroundings first-class, with early possession. Particulars of

WARD & OGDEN,

BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE large house and lot No. 794 Broadway; lot about 25x125 feet; very desirably situated for business purposes. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—CHEAP, ELEGANT MARBLE-front store and basement, size 45 by 100; will be divided into offices, or rented in portions to suit applicants. Apply on premises, No. 21 Walker-st.

A STORE WITH TWO WINDOWS to let, between 29th and 30th sts., west side, opposite Gilsey House. Apply to WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,

CAPTURE OF A HORSE-THIEF.

The Desperado, Feeney Caught at Last—His Career in New-York State—He is Held for Trial on Conviction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.

TOM FEENEY, a notorious horse-thief and desperado, hailing from Livingston County, was arrested here this morning by Chief of Police LEE, of this place, and ROBERT W. BURT, Deputy Sheriff of Livingston County. It appears that he had been carrying on extensive horse-stealing operations in the vicinity of Rochester, Mount Morris, and other places, and is believed to belong to a gang of thieves operating throughout the central part of the State and along the Southern Tier. The last exploit of FEENEY in Livingston County was the stealing of a horse near Mount Morris, and taking it to near Rochester, where he disposed of it to a farmer for $160. He then lurked about the premises of the man who had bought the horse, and the next night broke into his barn and again stole the horse, together with harness, a wagon, and other articles. When the theft was discovered officers were detailed to trace FEENEY and effect his arrest. He was followed closely through four counties, and was pressed so hotly in Delaware County that he abandoned the horse and wagon in the midst of dense woods, in which he sought refuge, and succeeded in eluding his pursuers. Nothing was heard of him again until a few days since, when a letter was received at Mt. Morris, stating that FEENEY was employed as a hostler at Smith's Hotel, Carpenter's Point, a small village, about a mile below Port Jervis. This information was given the Sheriff of Livingston County, and he at once sent a deputy to look into the case. The officer arrived here this morning, and at once sought the aid of the Chief of Police. Officer LEE, procuring a horse and carriage at BRINK's livery stable, the two proceeded to Carpenter's Point, where the Sheriff gave his assistant an accurate description of the thief they were seeking. As soon as the description was given, Officer LEE made the positive statement that the person who had a few minutes before hitched up the horse for him at BRINK's stables, was the identical man they were after. Sheriff BURT, however, insisted on making further investigation at Carpenter's Point, when they were informed that FEENEY had left SMITH's hotel a few days before, and was working at BRINK's livery stable. FEENEY being acquainted with the Sheriff, that officer decided to keep his man in ignorance of his proximity until precaution was made to prevent his escape when he became aware that he was to be arrested, as he was a desperate character, and would resort to any means. Chief of Police LEE was accordingly sent to the stables to take every precaution necessary, and when Sheriff BURT appeared on the scene FEENEY's escape was cut off on every hand. Seeing the utter uselessness of opposition the trapped thief surrendered quietly, but made a determined effort to break out of jail as soon as he was left alone. This was frustrated by the discovery by a boy of his intentions. The Sheriff started back with him on No. 1 today.

It is believed that FEENEY was actively engaged in planning horse-thieving exploits while he was in this vicinity. Several suspicious looking characters were seen consulting with him at different times. The stealing of three or four valuable horses recently hereabouts is now thought to have been the work of him or his associates; and to his timely arrest the proprietor of the livery-stable in which he worked here is indebted for the saving of a valuable team and carriage, which it now seems undoubted arrangements had been made by FEENEY to steal.

THOMAS RUSSELL, late a fireman on the Erie Railway, has been detected in a crime which is not uncommon among a certain class of railway employes, but for which none have ever before been called to answer. This is making false time, or the forging of a dispatcher's name to a statement that they have money due them for so much time made, while they have previously drawn all their pay. These statements, with an order on the pay-master, are given in liquidation of debts contracted at their stopping stations. This is usually done when a railroader intends to change his quarters or leaves the road. Many a poor woman, the widow of some unfortunate railroad man, in nine cases out of ten, has worked hard for months, and run up accounts at the stores, to provide board for railroad employes, calculating upon their money at pay-day to straighten her affairs, only to be imposed upon by dishonest and rascally boarders by forged time. THOMAS RUSSELL was one of this class. He left the road last October, and owed a large store bill at one of the merchants of this place. To pay this account he gave the merchant an order on the paymaster for his time, and a statement from Mr. TAFFT, dispatcher at Jersey City, that he had the time due him. When the pay-master made his appearance in town the order and statement were presented to him, and he at once pronounced the latter a forgery, and the former false. RUSSELL, meantime, had left the place, deserting a wife and family, leaving them destitute. Detectives were at once set to work to hunt him up, and a few days since he was arrested at Hackensack by Chief of Police LEE, of this place. He was brought back here, and plead guilty of the charge before Justice DUTCHER, who committed him to jail at Goshen to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Bergh and the Pigeon-Shooters.

Mr. BERGH's promise that the Bogardus-Paine pigeon-match should not be interrupted, had the effect of drawing between 300 and 400 spectators to the field, at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street. The matches were for $250 a side, fifty birds each, twenty-five yards rise. The shooting began shortly after 12, BOGARDUS taking the lead from the start and being 4 ahead at the twenty-second bird, when the score stood, 17 for BOGARDUS and 13 for PAINE. At this point, a detachment of Police, under direction of Mr. HATFIELD, BERGH's Superintendent, came on the ground and broke up the match, much to the indignation of the crowd, from whom Mr. BERGH's deputies received much abuse. The referee—HAMBLETON—subsequently ordered the men to meet again, on Friday, at Buffalo, the match to be resumed from where it was left off yesterday. Among those present were Messrs. BENNETT, Jr., and DOUGLAS, who stated that the members of the American Jockey Club and the Sportsmen's Club intended taking up the matter against Mr. BERGH.

Celebration of the Epiphany.

The great festival of the Epiphany was celebrated yesterday morning in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. Altars and chancels were decorated, and large congregations attended. The services in Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, and St. John's were very imposing. Bishop POTTER officiated in the communion service in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue. St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded at high mass, which was celebrated at 9 o'clock. The other Catholic churches were also well filled. The most imposing of the Catholic services was held in the Church of the Epiphany, on Second-avenue, near Twenty-first-street. Every seat in the edifice was filled, and many who had come late were obliged to stand in the aisles. The altar was neatly decorated with choice flowers, and every niche had pyramids of tapers. At 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. BURTSELL sang high mass, the music consisting of selections from MOZART's "Twelfth Mass" and HAYDN's "Mass in D Minor." After the First Gospel, Rev. M. J. O'FARRELL preached a sermon on the festival.

Third-Avenue Savings Bank—The Run Subsiding—Feeling in Westchester County.

Yesterday was the fifth day of the run on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. The excitement has materially decreased, only $90,000 having been drawn out by depositors yesterday, making a total of $1,200,000 during the five days. The Directors had intended to make a statement of the financial condition of the bank last night, but owing to the great press of business were unable to do so. No securities whatever were converted yesterday, the cash on hand being more than sufficient to meet all claims. The run upon the Third-avenue Savings Bank is having a disastrous effect in Westchester County, especially in the lower towns, where a large amount of money has been raised by property-owners on bond and mortgage from the bank. In all these cases the principal is now being called for by the bank, with intimations that the mortgages will be necessarily foreclosed unless the amounts advanced, together with whatever interest may be due, are forthcoming. It is understood that the property under the control of the Fire Department of Morrisania is mortgaged to the Third-avenue Savings Bank. Considerable anxiety naturally prevails among those persons whose mortgages are overdue, or are in arrears with their payments of interest.

The Russian Christmas Day—Impressive Ceremonies and Sermon at the Greek Chapel.

Yesterday the Greek Catholic Church, numbering 160,000,000 of Christians, scattered over the world, celebrated its Christmas Day. The Russian nation still keeps to the old reckoning, and thus it is that its festal day is kept on the Anglican feast of Epiphany. As a consequence services are held at the Greek chapel and on the Russian vessels in port. At the former, the impressive ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Father BJERRING in the English language, while the responses and singing were in the Greek language. The little chapel was well filled, and among those present were several well-known ministers of other denominations. A beautiful liturgy was intoned, in which the names of the royal family of Russia were individually mentioned, after which Rev. Father BJERRING preached a short sermon in English, from the second chapter of St. Luke, first to fourteenth verses. In his sermon the reverend gentleman said that it is Winter in the heart before the sun of righteousness begins to shine in it; but the sun of life has risen upon the poor human race. As the sun begins to come nearer to the earth, if one can thus say, for the shortest day is already past, so in Christ the sun of souls has risen upon the world and has come near to us—that sun which revives all—illumines and warms all, and without which all remains dead and benumbed in sin. Inasmuch as the Son of God became man, where shall we find words to praise God sufficiently for His eternal mercy. Since by sin man has separated from God; he is afraid of the judgment of God. This state finds its true cause in a guilty conscience. As long as the soul has not tasted of the cross of Christ, it remains in an insupportable fear of God.

On board the *Svetlana* and *Bogatire* the crews gathered on deck at 9 o'clock, where prayers were read and the ceremonies of the Holy Church celebrated. Immediately afterward they formed in line on deck and sang the Russian national anthem. Then the festivities commenced the crews being attired in new uniforms which presented quite a bright appearance. At noon the greater number were excused from duty, and found their way into the City.

Tammany Primaries—Elections Last Night.

The Tammany primaries were held last evening in the various wards of the City. In the Sixth Ward the Brennan ticket had 752 votes, while the Dowling men polled only 226. The following were elected to the General Committee:

First Ward.—Jeremiah Kennefick, Thomas McCormack, James Woods, John Hogan, Daniel D. O'Connor, John Egan, John Froelich, Edward Burke, Jas. Oberry, William H. Holmes, Richard Enright, Chas. Schultz, Mathew Beirne, Daniel Kennedy.

Second Ward.—William Furlong, James Sullivan, Charles Atkinson, Arthur Carmody.

Third Ward.—Andrew D. Purtell, Daniel E. Finn, Adam Daab, John Hurley.

Fourth Ward.—Thomas Coman, James Dunphy, Jeremiah O'Brien, John S. Roche, James Cowan, Michael Shelly, James McCabe, Archibald J. Fullerton, Felix Murphy, Thomas Wilds, Daniel Scully, George Wilson, Jeremiah Coughlin, Timothy Redican, William Maguire.

Fifth Ward.—Terence Duffy, John L. Whitton, Wm. H. Moloney, Charles Puckhaffer, George M. Curtis, Dennis Quinn, John Finken, James Keirnan, Isaac Block, Michael Murphy, Carroll Cunneen, Charles Cunningham, Thomas Fallon, John H. Welsh.

Sixth Ward.—Timothy Brennan, Thomas D. Conroy, Charles McCarthy, Edward Travers, John Hall, Edward Cuddy, Jacob Koehler, Edward Henry, Patrick Lysaght, James Campbell, Malachi Connolly, Thomas J. Neahs, Timothy Darcy, Alexander Patten, Martin J. Keese, Michael Brophy, Dennis Burns.

Seventh Ward.—Edward J. Shandley, James Bagley, Patrick H. Keenan, John J. Blair, John Galvin, Jacob F. Valentine, James Hefferman, Bryan Reilly, George J. Brown, John Ford, Thomas Shiels, John C. Keating, James Ryan, Daniel O'Brien, Michael Shandley, Daniel A. Murphy, George Linder.

Eighth Ward.—John Kelly, John Cox, Nelson W. Young, George H. Mitchell, William McKay, James Boyle, Joseph Lowenstein, John Wildey, Isaac Robinson, A. L. Brewer, James Fay, John Glennon, Thomas Nelligan, Thomas Canary, Thomas Bogan, Bernard Neis.

Ninth Ward.—William G. Bergen, James O'Neil, Isaac Odell, George W. Morton, James Fitzpatrick, John Richardson, Andrew Van Antwerp, M. D., Ignatius Flynn, William H. Duzenbery, Horatio N. Gallup, Abram D. Cole, William Dodge, John G. Haviland, Daniel Williams, Jr., Charles Bock, John Lynch.

Tenth Ward.—Postponed.

Eleventh Ward.—Henry Woltman, Joseph Koch, Jacob Fleischhauer, James Donahue, Henry Haight, James McGovern, Owen Keenan, Magnus Gross, Samuel S. Acker, Wm. W. Cook, Edward Hare, Geo. Will, Thomas F. Daly, Martin Mager, James Corr, Hulett Odell, John E. White, Frederick Bepper, Patrick O'Connor.

Twelfth Ward.—Hon. Charles O'Conor, Shepard F. Knapp, John McQuade, Dr. Louis Rodenstein, Elijah F. Gardiner, Peter McGinness, Jacob M. Long, Wm. H. Kipp, Charles Engelbright, John M. Hall, Henry W. Genet, Andrew Smith, Patrick Dunnican, Edward A. Moore, Wm. Wood, Frederick L. Talcott.

Thirteenth Ward.—Timothy J. Campbell, Matthew Patten, Jacob Seebacher, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Frederick Zimmer, Jacob Scherding, Peter McAleer, Wm. Clancey, Michael Healy, James Carraher, Michael Moloney, Daniel F. McIntyre, Patrick O'Connor, Thomas Dowd, William Alt.

Fourteenth Ward.—Charles M. Clancy, Hon. Wm. R. Roberts, John Bush, Patrick D. Burns, Henry Manton, Thomas Casey, John Lee, Michael Finnerty, John A. O'Brien, Owen Cavanagh, Michael Burke, Patrick Barnes, Patrick Sherridan, Ambrose O'Neil, Patrick White, Robert H. Racey, Frank McKenna.

Fifteenth Ward.—John T. Tully, John Carey, Joseph Strauss, George C. Lloyd, John Hampson, Charles Golden, Sr., John Murray, James J. Gumbleton, Chas. W. Upham, Algernon S. Sullivan, James C. Spencer, John McCauley, Patrick Reid, Patrick McCabe.

Sixteenth Ward.—Patrick Gibney, Jacob C. Zabriskie, Matthew Halpin, Michael Wilson, John Moore, Christopher Pine, William Shields, Edward Dolan, William Lamb, James Barker, Alexander Shields, Henry Cooney, Sidney A. Nichols, Valentine Fink, Richard Flanagan, Bernard Cregan.

Seventeenth Ward.—Charles G. Cornell, Anthony Eickhoff, G. N. Herman, Smith Ely, Jr., John W. Chandler, Michael Hahn, Andrew Kuhner, Geo. Caulfield, Cornelius Burns, Bernard Kelly, Arthur McQuade, Owen Healy, John H. Hamett, Ignatz Stein, Peter Levins, Dr. P. Merkle, Joseph Koibe, Wm. Morris, Nicholas Smith, J. W. Guentzer, Owen Murphy.

Eighteenth Ward.—Augustus Schell, Isaac Bell, John Morrissy, Thomas Donohoe, John N. Hayward, Horace F. Clark, John M. Carroll, Francis B. Spinola, John Rielly, John Mullane, George G. Barnard, Geo. Y. Whitson, Isaac H. Dahlman, John J. Donnelly, Robert Foster, Robert Ennever, Henry Saulspaugh, Wm. Sauer, Michael Moore, Thos. J. Connor.

Nineteenth Ward.—Tobias Phillips, Wm. H. Johnson, Dennis Buckley, Wm. F. Howe, Wm. H. McCarthy, Alanson Starpes, Jas. Cunningham, Robert McCafferty, Dr. F. Mierson, C. M. Herrick, Chas. H. Lyons, Jas. J. O'Donohue, Thomas Duffy, John Jones, Wm. M. King, John McCool, Wm. Van Tassel.

Twentieth Ward.—Erastus Littlefield, Michael Roach, Edward Brucks, John Dimond, James H. Keegan, William A. Barr, John Donvan, Frank Morgan, James Bogan, William Salmon, Luke Curran, David McAdam, Felix Armstrong, Peter Dooley, Philip Hoffman, James Hickey, Hugh Murray, Bernard K. Murphy, Michael Fitzsimmons.

Twenty-first Ward.—Richard Croker, Michael Kane, Michael Goode, Nicholas Killein, Louis F. Sheltze, Joseph Garry, Bernard O'Neil, Michael Gavin, Henry McCabe, Farrel Dorrity, Michael Gehagen, Nicholas Hoffman, Jeremiah Murphy, James Brooks, Thomas Whelan, Thomas S. Brennan, George W. Gaffit, Judson Jarvis, John E. Burrill.

Twenty-second Ward.—Return not declared.

The Apollo Hall Reformers.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Apollo Hall Reform Democracy last evening, W. H. WICKHAM in the chair, it was resolved that the time of enrollment should be extended one day throughout the county, and that five days notice should be given of the day decided upon. After a long discussion, Friday next was fixed upon as the day.

Close Guard Over the National Treasury.

In addressing the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention at Concord, Wednesday, Senator WILSON read the following brief note from United States Treasurer SPINNER:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1871.

MY DEAR GENERAL: As you asked me in regard to losses in this office, and as I have just made a statement of the money transactions and the comparative losses in eleven years, I take the liberty to inclose you, herewith, a copy of the former, by which it will be seen that the cash entries on both sides of the books amount to $53,355,333,462 75. There have been five losses within that time—four by employes and one by an outsider. Nearly half of the amount of these losses has been recovered. The amount now unrecovered is $69,123 47. This, you will see, is but one dollar on every $771,884 48 of the money transactions of this office in eleven years. It is doubted whether any money transactions, where hundreds of persons were employed daily in the handling of such immense amounts of money, were ever transacted with so little comparative loss. I claim no particular merit for this, as it is, perhaps, almost entirely due to good luck. I am, very truly your friend,

F. E. SPINNER.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Natick, Mass.

Richmond County Politics—Two of the Reform Committee Arrested.

Difficulties have arisen out of the financial affairs of the County of Richmond. Mr. JOHN C. THOMPSON, who was one of the principal of those who devoted their time to the *exposé* of frauds, was, a few days ago, arrested on the charge of libel, complained of by Mr. R. B. MINTURN, and brought before Justice TULLEY, of New-Brighton, who held him in the sum of $50,000. An examination took place, yesterday, into the case before Judge METCALF, at Richmond.

Yesterday CORNELIUS C. EDDY, a prosperous timber merchant, of Stapleton, was arrested on a libel suit entered by SAMUEL R. BRICK, Supervisor for Middletown.

Yesterday morning a committee of Mr. EDDY's friends waited on the Supervisor, and offered to settle the matter by paying all expenses. BRICK refuses, and says he will prosecute to the last.

Fire in Newark—Loss $90,000.

The building known as White's Block, on the Commercial Dock, Newark, was destroyed by fire last evening. The fire broke out at about 7½ o'clock, in the engine-room, it is supposed, and swept with rapidity through the entire structure. The place was occupied as a manufactory of stair-rods, trunk hinges, &c., in which manufacture over fifty hands were employed. The loss is estimated at upward of $90,000. The building was of brick, four stories in height, and was formerly well known as an hospital.

A HUMAN TIGER.

Charges in the Latest French Sensation at Trial—Murder, Arson, Robbery, and Burglary.

A trial commenced on Dec. 20, in the Assize Court of the Pas de Calais, which excites great interest in that part of France. The scene of the events which form the subject of inquiry is Andresselles, a small village on the coast about five miles from Cape Grisnez, ten from Boulogne-sur-Mer, and immediately opposite to Dover. The *acte d'accusation* sets forth in great detail all the facts connected with the charges made against the accused, JOSEPH LEMETTRE, and from that document the following summary is extracted:—

"The small farm-house of Selles, situate near the village of Andresselles, was, in October, 1864, inhabited by the Sieur DELY, who had in his service a young man named JOSEPH LEMETTRE, then aged eighteen, who, by his quiet conduct and regular habits, had acquired the confidence of his employer. On the 16th of October, 1864, three small stacks of beans were found to be on fire, and were totally consumed, the loss falling upon their owners, BAILLARD, DELATTRE and LUCIEN CUIGNY. Incendiarism was suspected, but no proof could be obtained. A few nights later, on the 25th of October, a house and shed belonging to the widow LEDAN, *née* CUIGNY, was burnt to the ground. The same suspicions were excited and the same fruitless investigation followed. Upon the evening of the 8th of November, 1864, a fire broke out in a pig-stye, which led to the entire destruction of the farm buildings belonging to a man named TRAMERY, in which had been deposited the crops of corn gathered by DELY. Upon this occasion LEMETTRE was questioned, and he declared that he had seen no one near the place, but as it was proved that he had himself been near the spot shortly before the fire broke out, grave suspicion fell upon him, and TRAMERY urged his nephew DELY to dismiss LEMETTRE, which the former declined to do, having complete confidence in his servant. TRAMERY then ceased to sleep at his farm-house, which he fastened up at night, and nothing occurred to cause uneasiness until February, 1865, when it was found the house had been broken into and attempts made to set fire to it. In December, 1865, DELY died, and in May, 1867, his widow married a farm-servant named LOUIS SAUVAGE, whose brother was married to a sister of LEMETTRE, and they continued to reside in the Selles farm-house. Among the men employed there was one LOUIS DE GUINES, who had accumulated a sum of 620 francs, which he deposited in a trunk in a loft. On the 15th of September, 1867, this trunk was found open and the money abstracted. Shortly afterward the SAUVAGES left Selles and went to reside at Ouvringhem, a hamlet a short distance from Andresselles, taking LEMETTRE with them. Almost immediately a series of extraordinary occurrences caused the greatest alarm. Shots were fired at SAUVAGE, his child, and, as he himself alleged, at LEMETTRE, but no wounds were inflicted. A box full of powder was found placed against the wall of the house, apparently intended to produce its destruction. LEMETTRE now admits that he fired the shots and placed the box of powder, and says that his motive was to frighten his employers, and to induce them to leave Ouvringhem. His complicity was not suspected at the time, but on the 1st of December, 1868, an event of a more tragical character occurred. Upon that day a brewer's carman, named PHILLIPPE PREUVOST, aged nineteen, had been to Andresselles with a cart load of beer, and during the day collected various small sums due to his employer. It being a fête day in the village, PREUVOST met many acquaintances, with whom he drank, and on starting to return to Rouville he was slightly tipsy. Seated in the front of the cart, he was dozing, when, upon arriving near a hamlet called Rouville, he was suddenly dragged from the cart and thrust into a dry ditch by the side of the road. While thus unprepared and half stunned his assailant, lifting up PREUVOST's leather apron, inflicted upon him an outrage, causing such horrible agony that he fainted. Upon recovering consciousness he found himself weltering in blood and his money gone. He crawled to a house in the village, where he remained many weeks, the injuries inflicted being severe and permanent. The fact that the assailant had not spoken a word during the perpetration of his horrid attack led to a suspicion that he was some one with whom PREUVOST had been drinking, and to whom he was personally known. No one, however, could be identified, and although LEMETTRE had been in PREUVOST's company on that day, no suspicion fell upon him. A fortnight later another crime was perpetrated in the same neighborhood—at Andresselles itself. A widow named LAMBERT lived alone at a farm-house near the main street of Andresselles. One night, in December, 1868, she was awoke by a noise, and immediately after a low voice which seemed familiar to her demanded her money or her life. She declared that she had no money, and attempted to reach a cord connected with an alarm bell; but was prevented by the robber. She then rushed toward the door of the house, but was stopped by a bullet from the robber's pistol, which wounded her in the thigh. He then seized her, and forcing her against the door began stabbing her in various parts of the body, one wound causing the intestines to protrude. The victim, however, managed to escape from the house, and with difficulty dragged herself to a neighbor's. Assistance was procured, and a party of men went to Mme. LAMBERT's house; but the assassin had escaped, taking with him a watch and some articles of jewelry. He had, however, failed to discover a sum of 1,200 francs, which Mme. LAMBERT had shortly before received from an attorney at Marquise, which fact it was inferred had been known to the thief, and was the object of his search. Upon Christmas Eve the priest's house at Andresselles was broken into during the celebration of midnight mass and some silver plate and church ornaments were stolen, besides a purse containing nearly 400 francs in gold and silver. By a singular coincidence JOSEPH LEMETTRE pretended about the same time that he had been robbed of a sum of 1,800 francs, the result of his savings, but of which he had never before made mention to any one, and it is now evident that he could not have become possessed of that amount by honest means. In 1867 he drew an unlucky number in the conscription and became liable for service, to avoid which he borrowed 2,500 francs from SAUVAGE to purchase his exemption. In January, 1869, LOUIS DE GUINES, who had been robbed in 1867, had again amassed a small hoard, which consisted of 400 francs in coin and two certificates for 200 francs rentes, the whole of which he concealed in an old hat placed in a trunk in the loft. On the 7th of January this trunk was found open and the money gone. The certificates, however, were left. These he carried about with him for some time, but afterward hid them in the paillasse of his bed in the loft, and on the 24th of January the paillasse was found ripped open and the certificates abstracted. It appeared plain that the robberies were perpetrated by some one living in or engaged about the house, but still no person was arrested. At the beginning of June in the same year JOSEPH LEMETTRE left the farm and took a small house in the main street in Andresselles. On June 28, the second day of the village fair, there was a considerable influx of visitors from the adjoining villages. Among them was ADOLPHE CUIGNY, son of LUCIEN CUIGNY, who, in 1864, had been the victim of two incendiary fires. ADOLPHE was a fine young man, aged twenty-two quiet and inoffensive, although somewhat given to intemperance, and endowed with herculean strength. Some persons who had left their cart at LEMETTRE's house went to fetch it at night, but for a long time could not obtain admission. At last LEMETTRE appeared at the door partly dressed, and explained the delay by stating that he had been asleep, and had not heard them knocking. About midnight a woman fell over the body of ADOLPHE CUIGNY, which was lying in a narrow roadway leading from the main street, and close to the stable of LEMETTRE's house. The body, which was placed across the lane, with the head close to the stable door, was still warm, and upon examination it was found that CUIGNY had been assaulted in the same horrible manner as the brewer PREUVOST, and while insensible had been strangled. Robbery had evidently been the motive for this new crime, as a portmonnaie containing a small sum, which CUIGNY was known to possess, had been carried off. A post-mortem examination proved the presence in the stomach of some red wine, a beverage of which CUIGNY had not partaken at any of the cabarets he had visited during the day. A wine-shop keeper named FOUCART, and two of his sons, were arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Their innocence was, however, soon proved by another fearful catastrophe. A son, EUGENE FOUCART, who had been left in charge of the wine-shop, was found, on the morning of Oct. 29, dead in his bed. When discovered the body was quite cold, and bore the marks of nailed boots, as though the murderer had stamped upon his victim. Other marks proved that the same fearful brutality had been practiced upon him as in the case of PREUVOST and CUIGNY, and in this instance also strangulation had been applied to cause death. The assassin had also attempted to set fire to the place, as was shown by some partially-consumed articles of bedding. Many articles of clothing had been stolen, but no money, as a sum of 870 francs which had been in the houses had been previously placed in the hand of a neighbor for safe custody. On the 23d of November, 1869, a farm-house in the same village was broken into and a considerable quantity of property stolen. Not long afterward the village was alarmed by the report of another murder. One FELICIEN MALFOY, a farm-servant, aged twenty-six, had several times been heard to say that he had something upon his mind, and that there was a band of robbers in the neighborhood, and had even indicated one BEAUVOIS. He, however, refused to give any clear explanation of his remarks, and no attention was paid to them. Early on the morning of the 22d of February, 1870, MALFOY was to assist another man in cutting wood at Mme. LAMBERT's farm, and on his way thither would have to pass the house of JOSEPH LEMETTRE. He, however, never made his appearance at the farm, and it was not until March 8 that his body was found in a well belonging to an unoccupied house. The body was inclosed in a couple of sacks sewn together, and it was abundantly clear that death had been caused by strangulation. The scene of outrage was then shifted from Andresselles to the neighboring villages. Upon the 25th of August, 1870, the house of a man named BALLY, at Nabringhen, near Wimille, was broken into and a comparatively large sum of money stolen. Suspicion fell upon one DELOFFRE, who was, however, immediately called away to serve in the Garde Mobile. LEMETTRE was not called upon to serve until October, on the 20th of which month he left with his battalion for Arras, having previously deposited in the hands of Mme. SAUVAGE three bonds of the Crédit Foncier, which in April, 1871, became the subject of inquiry. Upon that occasion LEMETTRE declared that he had bought them of a man unknown at Boulogne, but learning that BALLY had suspected DELOFFRE of robbing him, he insinuated that DELOFFRE was the man of whom he bought the bonds, which the latter denied. During the period of LEMETTRE's service with the army there was a cessation of the crimes which had caused such continual alarm at Andresselles and the vicinity, but soon after his return home in April robberies again became frequent. The house of a retired priest at Potorie, near Wimille, was broken into, and 2,000 francs or 3,000 francs in money stolen, besides rings and other valuables. The next of this prolonged series of crimes occurred on Sunday, the 14th of May last. Upon that day the Abbé FLOUR, curé of Manighem, Wimille, left his house about 7 o'clock in the morning, to perform service in the church, and was followed shortly after by his servant. Upon their return home it was found that the house had been entered and property of considerable value stolen. Subsequent investigation proved that JOSEPH LEMETTRE had been seen in the village at an early hour, and had previously made inquiries respecting the habits of the priest and his servant. Again, on the 4th of June, upon returning after the celebration of vespers, the Abbé CAFFIER, of Bezinghen, found that his house had been entered and money to the extent of 1,000 francs abstracted. LEMETTRE having been seen in the village on that day and about the time of the robbery, suspicion began to be excited, and his future movements were watched. On the 14th of June LEMETTRE was married at Ambleteuse, where he celebrated the occasion in a somewhat grand style. On the 25th of June the return wedding-feast was to be given, and at 9 o'clock on that morning LEMETTRE arrived and put up his chaise at a cabaret. He then went out and was watched by one NOYELLE, who suspected him of being concerned in some of the previous robberies in that neighborhood. He was seen furtively to enter a narrow way leading to the garden of the curé's house, and presently was observed creeping under a hedge toward the back part of the premises. NOYELLE immediately hastened to the church, recounted his observations, and obtained assistance. The house was surrounded, and LEMETTRE was arrested before he had been able to effect an entrance. Upon him and at his house were found many articles which formed portions of the property stolen upon some of the occasions mentioned above. The evidence being irresistible, LEMETTRE admitted his guilt in respect to those robberies. He also admitted that he had been concerned in the assassination of FOUCART, but denied that he had attempted the life of Mme. LAMBERT, or that he had assassinated CUIGAY or MALFOY, or that he had committed the attack upon the brewer PREUVOST. He is, however, now about to take his trial upon no less than twenty-seven charges, comprising murders, arson, highway robberies and burglary, in support of which one hundred and four witnesses have been summoned to give evidence."

ABYSSINIA.

A Late Review of the Situation—Kassa's Latest Victory and its Fruits.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following summary of news, which Herr VON MALTZAN, the well-known traveler, communicates to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, as derived from Mr. FRANZ HASSEN, a German emigrant from Hungary, son-in-law to OUBIE, sometime King of Tigré: "The battle between KASSA and GOBAZYE, fought on the 11th of July, had been hot and fierce. KASSA had intrenched himself on a small hill near Adowa. Thrice GOBAZYE endeavored to storm his camp with this cavalry, but thrice did KASSA's guns prove too much for the horses of the attacking force, which, maddened with the terrific noise, reeled backward each successive time. A fourth onslaught, however, brought GOBAZYE himself right into the middle of the hostile camp, but at that moment his horse was shot under him, and he himself was wounded and captured. His adherents fled in all directions. Those that were caught were disarmed and sent to their homes of Amhara, Gendar, &c., by KASSA. With GOBAZYE were taken prisoners his mother, his wife, his brother RAS BURU, and a number of princely vassals. One of his Generals, however, WAGSHUM TEFERRI, cut his way through and reached Lokota, where GOBAZYE had left 7,000 rifles. With these he armed a new host, and is now ready to dispute KASSA's victory once more. Another of KASSA's enemies, RAS WORONYA, has meanwhile taken possession of all GOBAZYE's provinces, and taken up his abode at Debra Tabor. So that after all KASSA has not gained much. He will scarcely be able to move out of Tigré. This, however, does not prevent his having become rather proud, and getting himself crowned Ataye (Emperor) and Negus (King) of all Abyssinia. The solemn ceremony was to take place at Axum on Nov. 21. After this he was to have moved on to Gondar, in order there to receive the homage of his lieges. It is doubtful, however, whether he quite liked the reception prepared for him there by his many enemies. And if he really intends to be and remain Emperor, he will first of all have to fight TEFERRI and WORONYA. Having quite finished with them, he will have to run the gauntlet of the six following Princes, each of whom is in possession of a province and an army, viz.: Adal Desemma, Prince of Godsham; Mekonnen, a son of Theodore, General in Guara; Ais Bura, Prince of Wadela; Mestiati, the Princess of the Wole-Galla; Welde Jesus, Prince of Asoba; and Abba Kaisi, son-in-law of Dr. Schimper, Prince of Hamasin, the last of whom is the very ideal of a rebel. Formerly he used to be in arms both against KASSA and GOBAZYE, though the two were enemies themselves. In December, 1870, he was beaten by MEKONNEN, of Hamasin, who revolted against KASSA, but acknowledged GOBAZYE, in fierce battle. But now, MEKONNEN having been taken prisoner with GOBAZYE, ABBA KAISI quietly took possession of his domain, even as he took possession of Dr. SCHIMPER's daughter against the father's will. Together with GOBAZYE there fell into KASSA's hands a curious document, viz.: a letter of the Bishop of the Catholic Mission Janvier, at Tigré, who simply invited GOBAZYE to come to Adowa, since KASSA was powerless, and victory could not fail him. Besides this, he inclosed a complete register of KASSA's shortcomings and sins. Coming from a Bishop who lived in his country and enjoyed his protection, such as it was, this document has made KASSA the bitterest enemy of the Mission, which he never much liked. The victory won, KASSA set about ejecting all the Catholic missionaries and burning down their houses and churches at Kole Kussai and Zenadakté. No less had the other Frenchmen, GODINEAU, LEMARRE, DE MARCY, to leave Adowa in disgrace. To consolidate his new empire, KASSA has also now concluded an alliance with the Khedive, from whom he seems to expect a great deal of money and arms, &c. The new Pasha of Massowa, Herr MUNZINGER, is much interested in the cultivation of the soil of the interior, chiefly of Habad, where he is now staying. He is said to intend planting cotton over a large tract. MUNZINGER PASHA is not merely Governor of Massowa, but of a large part of the northern provinces of the interior. MALTZAN winds up with the earnest desire for a German Consul at Massowa, where, he says, all the Consulships are now vacant, France having been the last State that had kept a representative there. Many Germans, according to the writer, migrate annually into Habesh, and why should Germany, he inquires, still remain the Cinderella among the nations abroad?"

ROME.

An Attempt to Reconcile the Pope and the King.

Rome (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I am in a position to furnish you with authentic details of the attempts made by the Emperor of Brasil to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy. In the first interview which took place between the Pope and the Emperor the latter spoke long, warmly, and eloquently on the necessity of a reconciliation. The Pope, after listening very attentively to him, said that he was very much surprised to hear such language used to him by the Emperor of Brasil. "I am for the nonce," replied the Emperor, "only Don PEDRO D'ALCANTARA, who address your Holiness." "Very well, my dear Don PEDRO D'ALCANTARA," said the Pope, "people say you are a philosopher, and I believe it. Consult your books, and when you find in any one of them that the day unites itself with the night bring the work to me, and I shall have a precedent for the reconciliation you advocate." To the Empress the Pope made himself still more disagreeable, and spoke to her sarcastically of her having acted as cicerone to her husband over the royal palace at Naples, she being the daughter of King FRANCIS I. of the Two Sicilies. "Verily," said his Holiness, "the Emperor could have discovered no one better qualified than you, Madam, to do him the honors of the palace of your ancestors." The Empress was very much hurt at this, and did not visit the Pope again even to take leave of him. But the Emperor returned to see him immediately before his departure, and commenced once more on the subject of reconciliation, and even went so far as to say that he would bring VICTOR EMMANUEL secretly to the Vatican. "I will get him to come here in a cab," he said, "and no one will know anything about it." The Pope was much irritated at this, and parted very coldly with the Emperor. What is most original about this affair is that the King of Italy had never authorized Don PEDRO to negotiate an interview between him and the Holy Father, much less to drive with him in a cab to the Vatican. The Emperor of Brazil acted throughout *proprio motu*.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Murderer Buckhout—He is Sentenced to be Hanged on Feb. 16.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, was re-convened yesterday for the purpose of announcing decisions in cases argued in December last. Among these cases was that of BUCKHOUT, the Sleepy Hollow murderer. The prisoner was in Court. Judges GILBERT and TAPPAN occupied the Bench, and on the decision being read that a day might be fixed for the execution, BUCKHOUT, who was seated in the back part of the Court, was told to come forward to the bar, which he did, in the company of the Sheriff.

Judge GILBERT then asked him if he had anything to say why the Court should not proceed to discharge its duty, as devolving upon it, in consequence of the affirmance of the judgment heretofore rendered.

The prisoner, in a firm voice, replied that he had nothing to say, except that his counsel was not present.

The Court replied: "You have been convicted heretofore of the crime of murder in the first degree, and sentence passed upon you of death by hanging. The case has been brought before us by a writ of error, and although very voluminous, we have examined it with great care, and have found no error in the proceedings of the Court below. As a matter of law the judgment was correct, and we, as a matter of duty, affirm what they have done. The statute now makes it our duty to fix the time of your execution, and in accordance therewith, we have determined upon the 16th of February, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M." The prisoner received the sentence without displaying the slightest emotion, and on being informed by the Sheriff that all was over, turned on his heel and left the Court-room.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mr. FRANZ OSCAR HULTMAN, living at No. 175 Monroe-street, Brooklyn, and doing business as a hat-tip printer at No. 42 Crosby-street, New-York, left his home on Tuesday morning, the 2d instant, as usual. He left his place of business about 4 P. M., and dined with some friends on Fulton-street, at a restaurant, and got into a Fifth-avenue omnibus for the Fulton Ferry about 8 o'clock. Since that time his friends can find no trace of him, and his family are much distressed at his absence, and believe some fatal accident has happened to him, or foul play been practiced upon him. He had a gold watch and over a hundred dollars upon his person. He was a man of good habits, and never spent a night away from his family.

Another Trunk Mystery.

About two weeks ago a conductor on the Grand-street and Newtown Railroad, Williamsburgh, found a little box in his car, and supposing it was thoughtlessly left there by one of his passengers, he took it to the office of the company. It remained there until yesterday, when the President and the officers of the company experienced a sickening odor emitting from it. They opened the box and found it to contain the body of a male infant in an advanced state of decomposition. President COCHEN called an officer immediately, and had the box and its contents sent to the Fourth-street Station-house. Dr. SAMUEL BRADY was at the Station when the remains were taken in, and after examining them he gave it as his opinion that the child was born alive and was destroyed. Coroner WHITEHILL will make a thorough examination of this box mystery.

Death of a Veteran Printer.

THEOPHILUS L. HOUGHTON, a veteran printer, editor and publisher, died, yesterday, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. G. MORSE, South Ninth-street, Williamsburg. When a young man, Mr. HOUGHTON edited the Orange County *Gazette*, and during his long career as a journalist he was the friend and favorite of THURLOW WEED and Governor SEWARD. He was also one of the founders of the Typographical Union.

Daring Burglary.

About 7 o'clock last evening a burglar entered the premises of FRANCIS MELVILLE, No. 25 Monroe-street, while the family were at dinner, and, ascending from the basement to the second floor, secured a pocket-book containing $12, and a considerable amount of jewelry and clothing, with which he was making his escape when he was observed by a young lady inmate of the house. She gave the alarm, but too late to make pursuit effectual.

Brief Notes.

The sloop *Mary Willis*, lying at Gowanus Creek, was boarded and stripped of everything moveable, on Saturday evening last.

JOSEPH YOUNG, a sneak thief, entered the room of CHAS. CONDIT, a lawyer, at the corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, yesterday about noon, and secreted about $180 worth of wearing apparel, with which he was about to make his escape when discovered.

The United Express has established an office at No. 2 Court-street, where they receive packages and goods for all parts of the country. This will be a great convenience to Brooklyn, and we believe this is the only company that has thus far provided for the wants of our public.

It has been decided in Democratic caucus of the Board of Aldermen that the following shall be the officers for the present term: JACOB I. BERGEN, President; W. G. BISHOP, City Clerk; WM. MCGUIRE, Assistant Keeper; PHILIP CLARK, Inspector of Pavements, Western District, renominated; TIMOTHY WARD, Engineer; TIMOTHY DONOVAN, Inspector of Pavements, Eastern District; PATRICK CLARK, Dock-master, Eastern District.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning Assistant Internal Revenue Assessors BEGGART and MCKELLER, of Gen. JOURDAN's office, seized a horse and wagon and five barrels of illicit rum on a Bridge-street, Brooklyn, ferry-boat. The officers secretly entered the whisky district of the Fifth Ward, and noticed this wagon receiving its load at an illicit still, whereupon they watched and followed it until an opportunity presented itself to effect its capture.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Congressman JOHN ROGERS, of Black Rock, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. HOKMELLE, Attaché French Legation, Rio Janeiro, is at the Brevoort House.

Dr. WILLARD PARKER delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute on the "Anatomy of the Human System."

Speaker JAMES G. BLAINE passed through the City for Washington yesterday. He made a short stay at the Hoffman House.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will lecture at St. Peters' Hall, West Twentieth-street, on Tuesday evening next. Subject—"Joan of Arc."

The Mayence Carneval Verein will inaugurate the carnival season by a soirée at the Walhall, in Orchard-street, this evening.

Notice was received by Coroner KEENAN of the death, at No. 69 Columbia-street, of GEO. DEY, from concussion of the brain from an accidental fall.

During last week there was nearly $8,000,000 worth of imported goods brought to this port. Among the entries was $1,117,525 for coffee, and $700,000 for sugar.

A new German vocal society, under the name of Knecken Maennerchor, was organized last night, of which Mr. CHAS. MOEHRING was elected President.

LUCAS THOMPSON, of the firm of LUCAS THOMPSON & Co., was brought yesterday before Justice COX on a charge of perjury, and he was held in $5,000 bail.

COHN SHEAN, arrested for doing business as a liquor-dealer without a license, was discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, on his own recognizance.

The New-York Conditor Verein gave its twelfth annual ball at the Walhall in Orchard-street, last night, which was fully enjoyed by the members of the craft and their families.

Coroner YOUNG was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of SERAFINO SOBINI, who died at No. 5 North Moore-street, from injuries accidentally received in a saw-mill.

A new steam-boat, built for the New-York and North River Steam-boat Company, to run between this City and Nyack, in the place of the *Peter G. Coffin*, is to be named the *Aleris*.

MICHAEL O'CONNOR was committed, yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing a watch-chain, worth $45, from LOUIS A. COLE, of No. 20 Coenties-slip.

The Bakers' Benevolent Society No. 2 gave its ninth annual ball in the Harmonie Rooms in Essex-street, which yielded a handsome surplus in aid of the charitable fund established by the Society.

The Internationals last night made arrangements for a banquet to celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune. GUISEPPE GARIBALDI was elected an honorary member of the Society.

The Union Fraternelle Française celebrated, last night, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, its twenty-first anniversary by a ball, which was attended by the élite of French society of this City.

AUGUST ELLERMAN, an expressman, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing under-clothing valued at $30 from WM. C. JONES, of No. 94 Pulaski-street, Brooklyn.

Hon. E. B. PHILLIPS, of Chicago; Hon. J. B. CHAFFEE, of Colorado; Col. JAMES H. HOWE, General Manager of the Chicago and North-western Railroad; Hon. JAMES MCGREW, of Kankakee, Ill., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, JOHN WILSON was committed to answer on a charge of swindling various parties of small sums of money, by representing himself as an agent of the City Gas Company.

Dr. JOHN LORD, whose lectures last Winter attracted so much attention, will deliver a new course this Winter, in Association Hall, beginning on Monday evening next. The subjects are even more interesting than those of the previous course.

The annual dinner of the Fraternity of Psi Phi was held at Maillard's, on Friday evening, Jan. 5, 1872, and was a great success. Several toasts were responded to in a very brilliant manner. The affair broke up at a late hour, amid general enthusiasm.

ADAM WILLIAMSON, who cut his throat at his house, No. 42 John-street, some days ago, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of his injury. Deceased was a native of Scotland, about forty years of age, and is said to have been partially deranged.

The first of a course of lectures will be given in the hall of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, on Tuesday evening next, by Right Rev. THOMAS MARCH CLARK, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Subject, "Modern Thought."

The Sabbath School of Grace Chapel, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, Harlem, Rev. G. B. RAY, Rector, had its annual anniversary on Friday evening. There was a large attendance. An address was delivered by Rev. J. B. RIDGWAY, of the Madison-avenue M. E. Church.

The following Police Sergeants were transferred yesterday: HENRY WATERS, Twenty-second Precinct to Second; WM. YOUNG, Twenty-second to Second; WM. BLAIR, Second to Seventh; THOS. REID, Second to Twenty-second; and JOHN MURPHY, Seventh to Twenty-second.

The New-York Independent Schuetzen have elected the following officers: Captain, Z. Z. Diehl; First Lieutenant, N. F. Otto; Second Lieutenant, G. Linke; Sergeant, W. Kuhns; Financial Secretary, H. Guenther; Recording Secretary, G. Ried; Treasurer, F. Ulrich.

The United States local Inspectors of steam vessels have issued a circular to the steam-boat owners of this district, notifying them that all steamers are required to be provided with all instruments, machines and equipments for the better preservation of life, as required by law.

Some further testimony was taken, yesterday, before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs Police Court, in the Barclay-street arson case, which was of the conflicting character peculiar to this case. The magistrate found himself unable to come to a decision, and it was adjourned until Tuesday, SHREVE giving bail for his appearance.

The annual festival of the Orthopædic Dispensary, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, takes place at 2 o'clock P. M. today. The Trustees have provided a collation for about 300 children, the patients of the institution. Addresses will be delivered by Drs. JOHN T. METCALFE and C. R. AGNEW, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rev. WM. ADAMS and others.

The German Republican organization of the Tenth Assembly District have elected the following officers: President, Charles Guenther; Vice-President, H. Supmann; Secretaries, M. Oscar and S. Adler; Treasurer, Chas. Ranh; Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee—Messrs. Gen. Max Weber, Fred. Flauers, A. Steinmueller, A. Fahs and Thomas Illwitzer.

ABRAHAM JACKSON, of No. 242 William-street, made a complaint before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, that twenty-five boxes of candles, worth $110, had been stolen from his store by WILLIAM B. HARRISON, his errand-boy, who is sixteen years of age, who had been assisted in the larceny by one EDWARD KING, and that a portion of the property had been sold to FREDERICK SCHNECKPEPER, of No. 40 Mott-street. All the parties were committed for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

On Thursday night the stable of JOHN DE COSTRO, Sag Harbor, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $900.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. EDWARD RUSSELL, Agent and Warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Tuesday next, the 10th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey city, since Jan. 1, has paid $125,837 in interest on the City bonds.

The Newark Academy Cadets have elected CHARLES H. CROW Major of the corps.

On Friday evening, a child, seven months old, of a man named HERSCH, living at No. 191 Meadow-street, Newark, was scalded to death.

Three Hudson County papers yesterday discontinued publication—the *Hudson County Register*, the *Palisade News*, and the Hoboken *Leader*.

Rev. DAVID MAGEE, of Penn Yan, N. Y., has been elected to succeed Dr. HORNBLOWER in the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Paterson.

LEWIS FRANCIS, a colored constable of Newark, has been selected for Court officer in Essex County, by Sheriff PECKWELL, who is a Democrat.

A little boy at Paterson, on Friday, while running from a companion, fell under the feet of a horse, and was so badly kicked that he will probably not recover.

Many of the streets of Jersey City are very imperfectly lighted. During the month of December the Police reported no less than 3,069 lamps as being unlighted.

The Committee on Jail Inspection of the Essex County Board of Freeholders met yesterday and approved the plans submitted by Mr. ROBERTS for the enlargement of the Newark Jail.

PATRICK LEAVY was admitted to St. Michael's Hospital, yesterday, having suffered serious injuries by the caving in of an embankment on the Midland Railroad, near East Newark.

The Court of Pardons of New-Jersey will hold a special session this week for the consideration of the case of GEORGE BOTTS, who is under sentence of death for the murder of "Pet" HALSTEAD.

The annual report of the Newark Fire Department states that the fires during the year 1871 caused an aggregate loss of $424,000, upon which there was an insurance to the amount of $327,000.

The body of an infant was found yesterday morning by JACOB KASS, a rag-picker, wrapped in a newspaper, in New-Jersey Railroad-avenue, near Broad-street, Newark.

Officer FRED. REUGLEIB, of the Newark Police, who was seriously injured on Thursday night, by an attack made by JAMES FOWLER whom he attempted to arrest, is unable to appear to make complaint against his assailant. His injuries are so serious that his recovery is doubtful.

The Grand Jury for Somerset County have filed a presentment against the old Board of Freeholders, charging that since 1869 over $100,000 has been spent which cannot be properly accounted for. They failed to indict any of the members of the Board, but the matter will be investigated by the courts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 92.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, 93½; 1867s, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 6—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.@10⅝d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales; the sales yesterday reached 27,000 bales. BACON, 35s. ℔ cwt. for short Rib Middles.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day will reach 20,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston have been made at 10⅜d. for Middling.

LONDON, Jan. 6—Evening.—Refined PETROLEUM active at 18d.@18¼d. ℔ gallon.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Ellis Ward, David Wiseman, F. G. Houghtaling, wife and son, E. H. Weeks, Mrs. P. Kimball, Mrs. A. F. Styles, W. W. Emerson, C. B. C. Fowler, Mrs. H. Fohrahus, and daughter, Miss Benson, Miss Earle, Mrs. C. Haines, David Fraser, E. Harvey, Cecil T. Boyle, William Burke, Wm. B. Cash, Thos. Murphy, Miss Jenks, J. A. Ames, O. Crowell, Chas. Peterson, Mrs. Porter, Susie Hill, James C. Baldwin, Mr. Mansfield, S. J. Burrell, M. Kennert, J. F. Hosch and wife, Chas. Stewart, L. B. Williams.

In steam-ship Mercedita, for Fernandina, Fla.—Hammond Libby, Mrs. Hammond Libby, Miss Fannie Libby, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunn and servant, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Riley and child, John McDermit and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Niven and servant, John Waters, Benjamin Colton, Adolph Waltz, George Nelson, W. B. Colman, John Andrew, James Thompson, Louis G. Cramer, Samuel Jaward, Alfred Dryer, W. H. Durst, James Allison, Harvey Lathrop, William Denslow and daughter, Henry Backus, and 17 in steerage.

JAN. 6.—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Miss Crawford, Miss Murray, C. C. Ewer, H. H. Lincoln, E. Unangst, F. H. Harpster, E. Alexander, S. W. Valentine, Jas. Murray, Mr. McNabb, Mr. McIlraith, W. A. Murray, J. R. Christian and wife, Commander Kirkland, U. S. N.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—G. Mark, Jr., Jas. Montgomery, Henry C. Ballen, Warren Sessions, Mr. Vail, Mrs. Powers and three children, Mr. Corwin, Chas. W. Thompson and lady, A. Boehm, Mrs. Mary F. Bailey, Wm. H. Slote, Geo. S. Young and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 6.—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Miss Catharine Cox, D. M. Gardner, Mr. Neilson, Jas. Taylor, A. Asher, Mrs. and Master Fellow, Mrs. Ed. Fox, Mrs. M. Shaw, Mr. McCord.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—C. R. Spencer, Capt. C. Foster, C. Hinton, L. Hertz, H. Severin, Thomas Green, Thomas Hummell, D. D. Scobie, E. H. Gately, J. R. Henry, A. H. Kingsford, T. H. Mann, James Grimes, H. S. Barrett and wife, C. A. Wilson and wife, E. M. Lawrence, H. Hatch, Charles Dunn, officers and crew of schr. E. W. Pratt, and 5 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets......4:50 | Moon rises...[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.4:47 | Gov. Island..5:36 | Hell Gate....6:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Main, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D.C., Geo. B. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Chas. W. Lord, Rogers, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Brown, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.

Brigs Long Reach, Currier, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Oriole, (Br.,) Ellis, Bahia, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. Palena, Zobos, St. Michaels; Hortensia, Morton, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Addie E. Bryant, Lord, Barbados and a market, P. W. Whitney; C. F. Young, Richardson, Cienfuegos; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; E. H. Clark, Williams, Corpus Christi; Amelia Freeman, Buxton, New-London, Ferguson & Ward; Fish Hawk, McClum, Gloucester, Ferguson & Wood; Adelina, Huntley, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; A. M. Nash, Sparrow, Norfolk, C. R. Staples; Kate Rich, Doughty, Baltimore; Pacific, Green, Boston; Catawamteak, Lord, Boston; J. S. Foreman, Carpenter, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.; 4th, 8 A. M., Cape Hatteras, bearing S. W. 20 miles, spoke schr. E. W. Pratt, Capt. H. Crowell, of Edgartown, Mass., from Mosquito Inlet 19 ds., bound to Norfolk with live oak, leaking badly; wished to be towed into port; gave him our hawser and steered for Hampton Roads; 6½ P. M., 25 miles off Body Island, parted hawser, wind and sea increasing and very dark, lowered our life-boat and went alongside, Captain wished to be taken off as the water was gaining fast on the schooner. Succeeded with difficulty after three hours hard work, in rescuing officers and crew and bringing them to this port.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Morehouse, Liverpool Dec. 21 and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, San Francisco Sept. 7, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship Royal Navy, (of Liverpool,) Porter, Calcutta Sept. 11 and Sand Head 13, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship George Green, Wilcox, Savannah Dec. 28, in ballast to Charles R. Green. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Najade, (N. G.,) Becken, Port Talbot 125 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias.

Bark Proteus, Harriman, Cronstadt 68 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Hilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Hamburg 56 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias.

Bark Albert the Good, (of Sunderland,) Bolt, Charente 34 ds., with brandy and wine to Casade & Crooks.

Bark Bertha Roed, (Nor.,) Anderson, Palermo 41 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Johanna Margaretha, (Nor.,) Rasmussen, Liverpool 50 ds., with salt to order.

Brig Edwin Rowe, (Pruss.,) Malaga 29 ds., with fruit to F. Grund & Cerero—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Savannah 13 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rush, Wilkins, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 16 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Son—vessel to Spofford Bros. & Co. Bark Alice sailed two days previous for Turk's Island; schr. Luisita sailed day previous for Porto Rico.

Brig Cassetta Zialu, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Licata 103 ds., with brimstone to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Maggie Mulvey, Allen, King's Ferry, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Ludwig, Jacksonville 16 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Corson, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Henderson, Georgetown, D. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dolluer, Potter & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Baltimore, for New-Haven; 5th inst., in a heavy gale from N. W., lost fore gaff.

Schr. A. F. Heinberg, Hawkins, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Elias Moore, DeGroot, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Severing, Corson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Lenthal, Wall, Virginia.

Schr. J. R. Irwin, Rapp, Virginia.

Schr. Ettie Sylvester, Lewis, Virginia.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Cook, Virginia.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Crittenden, Virginia.

Schr. Crisis, Owen, Virginia.

Schr. John Mosser, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Kenzel, Loper, Baltimore.

Schr. A. Piedmore, Piedmore, Virginia.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. H. G. Hand, Hand, Virginia.

Schr. James Jones, Hilton, Virginia.

Schr. Hyne, Hall, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Newcastle, Del.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr. T. W. H. White, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Napoleon, Bulon, Virginia.

Schr. J. P. Cake, Endicott, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N.W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships The Queen and City of Washington, for Liverpool; Main, for Bremen; India, for Glasgow; Clyde, for Galveston; United States, George Cromwell and C. W. Lord, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Fanita, for Wilmington; Wyanoke and William P. Clyde, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Arr. steamer Seminole, Savannah; Geo Appold, Baltimore; Saxon, Philadelphia; Neirus, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—Arrived—Schr. Willie Lee from Rockford.

Sailed—Steamer Champion for New-York; schrs. My Rover for New-York; M. A. Stockhall for Baltimore; J. E. Meserevy for Providence.

NEW-BEDFORD, Jan. 6.—The United States steamer Marion, from Norfolk the 24th ultimo, for Portsmouth, N. H., put into Vineyard Haven and repaired a leak. Sld. thence Jan. 1, and now lies at anchor off Monomoy Point waiting for fair wind.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6.—The steam-ship Equator, from New-York, for New-Orleans, put in here for repairs to her machinery. She will sail this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 6.—Arrived—Schr. Laura Bridgeman from Salem.

Cleared—Steam-ships Magnolia for New-York; Huntsville for New-York; America for Baltimore; ship Thos. Lord for Liverpool; bark Sheffield for Darien, Ga.; brig Josefa for Barcelona.

Spoken.

Nov. 12, by ship Royal Navy, off the Cape, ship Prince, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; 21st, lat. 25 S., lon. 6, ship Centurion, from Calcutta, for London.

Foreign Ports.

POINT-A-PITRE, Dec. 21.—In port, brig Sea Bird, Eisch; Iris, waiting orders, having arrived in a crippled condition, having lost foremast, maintopmast and bowsprit.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 6th.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The Cunard steam-ship Tripoli, Capt. Barr, from Boston Dec. 24, arrived at this port at 4½ P. M. yesterday, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1872.

TRAVELERS'

LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872.

Cash in bank and hands of agents	$345,232 85
Loans on first mortgages real estate	606,848 47
Deferred premiums, (being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums	57,754 83
Accrued interest, (not due)	18,396 68
United States Government bonds	361,740 00
State and municipal bonds	124,983 00
Railroad stocks and bonds	[illegible] 00
Bank stock	235,287 00
Railway Passengers' Assurance Co.'s stock	156,400 00
Other securities	2,788 95
Total assets	$1,919,891 48

LIABILITIES.

Claims unadjusted and not due	$123,279 80
Reserve for re-insurance, Life Department	961,784 61
Reserve for re-insurance, Accident Department	164,825 70
Total liabilities	$1,242,960 11
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$676,931 37

Life Department.

Number of policies written in 1871........ 3,745
Whole number of policies written to date. 13,338
Life Department organized July, 1866.
Principal features—ample security, low premiums, definite contract, and a clean cash business.

Accident Department.

Number of Accident Policies written in 1871........ 31,787
Cash received in premiums for same. $509,964 53
Gain in net premiums over 1870...... $98,496 76
Whole number of Accident Policies written........ 234,554
Whole number of claims paid to date 14,249
Accident Department organized April, 1864.
Has paid *Seven Hundred Dollars a Day*, from the start, in benefits to policy-holders.
General Accident Policies, for the year or month, written by agents. Insures men of all occupations.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.
GEO. B. LESTER, Actuary.
CHARLES E. WILSON, Assistant Secretary.
New-York Office, No. 207 Broadway.
R. M. JOHNSON, Manager.